FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 OCTOBER 1985

Executions of U.S. Diplomat, Israeli Couple

Islamic Jihad claimed in a communique reported by AFP that it executed U.S. diplomat William Buckley in retaliation for the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. The communique was accompanied by a photo of Buckley, a U.S. Embassy official in Lebanon who had been earlier kidnapped in West Beirut. The Israeli air raid came at a time when Jordan's King Husayn and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak were "on their knees running out of breath trying to get reconciliation that neither America nor Israel wants," the statement said.

In another development, a caller claiming to represent Force 17 told AFP 4 October that his organization murdered a young Israeli couple the day after the Israeli bombing raid.

Further Reaction to Israeli Raid

Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres sent a telegram to Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi expressing "shock" over Italy's decision to cancel a visit to Rome by Israel's tourism minister because of the raid on Tunis, Jerusalem radio announced.

As for Jordanian-Israeli relations following the raid, Peres welcomed King Husayn's reported remarks to U.S. congressmen that there is no longer a state of belligerency between Jordan and Israel, Jerusalem radio reported. The prime minister added, however, that officially Jordan is still in a state of war with Israel and Husayn should make his declaration "publicly" and "clearly."

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak emphasized in remarks reported by MENA that the peace process should continue despite the Israeli attack. He said he will announce "at the proper time" any steps Egypt might take against Israel in addition to suspending the Tabah talks.

Lebanon

While the fate of three Soviet hostages remained unknown, about 60 dependents of Soviet diplomats left Beirut for Damascus 4 October in several vehicles, AFP reported. Progressive Socialist Party gunmen escorted the group, which will fly back to the Soviet Union, the agency noted.

Militia leaders signed a peace accord 3 October ending the fighting in Tripoli and a cease-fire was due to take effect at midnight, Damascus television reported. The agreement followed a meeting reported on television between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Islamic Unification Movement leader Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban in Damascus. The nine-point accord broadcast by Damascus television called for the militias to hand over all heavy weapons to Syrian forces. Personal weapons, revolvers, or rifles will be collected in the warehouse of every organization provided that they are subjected to the surveillance of a security operations unit headed by the commander of the Syrian forces in the north. The security operations unit will be responsible for all security operations in the city. The agreement also called for the formation of a coordination committee headed by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami which will work to restore a normal situation in Tripoli and achieve cooperation among all factions. Despite the announced cease-fire, Beirut radio reported that clashes were "raging" along the combat lines in Tripoli 4 October.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi forces killed over 250 Iranian troops during a 2 October Iranian offensive in the northern sector, according to an Iraqi military communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio. In another development, the Iranian Navy released a Danish cargo ship intercepted 22 September after 650 tons of "strategic goods" destined for Iraq were confiscated, IRNA announced. As for Iranian oil exports, Majlis speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in remarks reported by Tehran radio that Iran plans to further diversify its export resources "to make us almost invulnerable." If the Persian Gulf becomes unsafe for Iran, it will become unsafe for other nations, he warned.

Tunisia-Egypt

Rapprochement between Tunisia and Egypt has begun because both are being subjected to Libyan "aggressions," Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said in remarks to the Tunisian paper *AL-SABAH* cited by KUNA.

Bahrain-USSR

Gulf sources told the Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that Bahrain plans to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, adding that "encouraging and positive" consultations recently took place between the two countries.

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Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation to UK on 12 Oct

JN041028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Amman, 4 Oct (INA) — A joint Jordanian- Palestinian delegation will begin an official visit to the United Kingdom on 12 October. The visit will last several days. The INA correspondent here has learned from an informed source that the delegation comprises Jordanian Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and PLO Executive Committee members Muhammad Milhim and Bishop Iliya Khuri.

'Arafat Says CIA, 6th Fleet Helped Israel

NC041232 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 4 Oct (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that the perfidious aggression against Tunisia had two aims: An Israeli one, which was the assassination of the PLO chairman; and an American one, which was the liquidation of the region's peace process, particularly in light of the PLO initiative represented in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

In interviews with the Tunisian press which were published today, 'Arafat added: The Jordanian-Palestinian initiative embarrassed them. Their reply was this assassination attempt. Have I no right to ask the United States and world public opinion what their reaction is to this abominable crime?

Replying to a question about how Israel knew of his presence in Tunis, 'Arafat said: The CIA is cooperating with them. It supplied them with reports about the flights of my plane, despite the fact that I made a long tour in this plane, which was given to me by the brother Iraqis, before reaching Tunis.

'Arafat stated: At the United Nations in 1974, I said that I was holding an olive branch in one hand and a rifle in the other. In 1982, our National Council approved the Fes peace plan. In 1985, we were sincere when we said: Territory in return for peace. We do not fight for the sake of war but for the right of our people to live freely in an independent land.

Responding to another question about whether the Palestinians will retaliate for this operation, 'Arafat said: I am confident that our people will continue the struggle. They will retaliate by escalating their resistance to the occupation and to U.S.-supported Zionist terrorism. He added: Such an aggression was expected. There was a blatant threat in Rabin's statement: We will strike in the Mediterranean and Red Sea areas. He meant the YAR and PDRY, Algeria, and Tunisia where our forces are.

Regarding the circumstances which caused all members of the PLO leadership to be away from the headquarters building, 'Arafat said: It was not the headquarters building which was targeted, as has been reported, but my place of residence. I reside in Hamman al-Shatt. My brothers reside in other places. Our meetings are not held at the headquarters. Asked about the losses in lives, he replied: 160 Tunisians and Palestinians were martyred or wounded. The search through the debris, which has not been removed completely, is continuing, he added. There are some Tunisian victims, most of them from security and the Army who were guarding the place.

Concerning the military aspect of the Israeli raid, Yasir 'Arafat said: These planes could not fly directly from their bases to the target without assistance or refueling. I say that there was coordination, and I have confirmed information on this, between the U.S. 6th Fleet and the Israeli Air Force. The Israelis also received technical assistance from one of the U.S. bases in the Mediterranean Sea. He added: According to our information, Israel has only two Hercules planes that could help in refueling and only one Boeing-707 or DC-10 plane. Our military information also says that it is technically difficult for Hercules planes to refuel the F-16. They can only refuel Phantom planes. Therefore, only high-speed planes, which must be either a Boeing-707, DC-10, or DC-9, can refuel the F-16 planes.

The Palestinian leader continued: We have information that these planes flew from a U.S. base in the Mediterranean Sea basin. We have other information that there was coordination between the Israeli Air Force and the U.S. fleet because the operation lasted 7 hours. Even they admit that an F-16 plane cannot make this trip across the Mediterranean Sea and over the 6th Fleet. Did this fleet think that this was a tourist flight?

The PLO Executive Committee chairman asked: Sixteen planes flew over the U.S. 6th Fleet. Either this fleet did not know — and this is impossible — or it knew but remained silent because there was coordination between it and the planes.

'Arafat Says Israeli Raid Aimed at Peace Effort

JN031736 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1642 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that the objective of the barbaric Zionist raid against the PLO headquarters in Tunis was to strike at the PLO's efforts to establish a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East on the basis of recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the regaining of holy Jerusalem. In a statement to Tunisian television broadcast last night, Abu 'Ammar said that this barbaric raid will not affect the determination of our Palestinian and Tunisian strugglers.

'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Masses on Raid

GF030602 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, following the malicious Zionist raid, has issued the following message: Brother steadfast kinfolk in the occupied territories, my brothers our masses in resisting Lebanon, the Lebanese, and the Palestinians, our brothers, and our people in all places of existence and steadfastness: The treacherous Zionist-U.S. raid on Hammam al-Shatt in Tunis has revealed the dimensions of the ugly Zionist-U.S. crime against the Palestinian people, and against the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, and the leader of their struggle. The terrorist Zionists and their

American protectors believed that their treacherous air raids — engineered and carried out by the U.S. and Israeli leaders through the Israeli Air Force with the participation of the U.S. 6th Fleet — wouldundermine the will of the steadfastness and the will of the struggle of our Palestinian people and our heroic revolutionaries and strugglers.

However, this will only add to our determination, steadfastness, and power along the path of right and the struggle, the road of Jerusalem and Palestine. Let the Zionists and their protectors know that the Palestinian people will continue in their march of struggle and will continue their resistance against Zionist occupation and Zionist-U.S. terrorism, and against oppression and injustice. The will of free men and revolutionaries and the will of our struggling masses will increase so as to confront conspiracy and the conspirators.

It was no accident, kinfolk and masses of the Arab nation, that this criminal and barbaric raid was carried out against the PLO and its leaders in Tunis, while sectarian aggression against struggling Muslim Tripoli and while Israeli terrorism and the iron fist policy are escalating against our people under Israeli occupation in our occupied homeland, Palestine. No matter how the methods may differ or the reasons may vary, our people have managed to unmask the veils of deception and conspiracy of the Zionist butchers and their agents in the whole Arab region.

The will of our struggling people and our Arab nation is derived from the will of God because it is the will of right and justice and the will of our belief and the struggle. Our Palestinian unity is more powerful than the conspiracy and the conspirators. Let us be united until the victory is achieved for Palestine.

It is revolution until victory.

Khalaf Claims Israeli Planes Refueled in Europe

NC031621 Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Tunis, Oct 3 (AFP) — Israeli planes which struck at the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Headquarters in Tunis on Tuesday took off from a base in a European country of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), a leading PLO figure said here today.

The planes had been refuelled at this European base, Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), security chief of the PLO's main group, Fatah, told a press conference here but without naming the country involved.

The country would be named as soon as the intelligence information was confirmed, he said.

He said the PLO was also convinced that the Israeli planes had recieved U.S. intelligence from the Sixth Fleet, cruising in the Mediterranean.

Denouncing U.S. "support" for Israel, Abu Iyad said it "didn't need any intelligence agents because U.S. satellites had provided every detail on the position of the PLO headquarters and its leaders' movements."

Abu Iyad said Israeli motives for the raid were not confined to reprisal for the triple murder of Israelis in Larnaca, Cyprus. Israel, he said, planned this "foul act" to rid itself of its internal crisis, worsened by an upsurge of Palestinian operations in the occupied territories.

The main significance of the raid was that Israel "found itself besieged by peace to which it had always been opposed." The objective had been to eliminate PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat but it had also been a blow to the peace efforts of King Husayn of Jordan towards Israel and the United States, he said.

He called on "certain Arab leaders to give up their illusions about a U.S. role in favour of peace in the Middle East."

Asked about a possible violent Palestinian response to the raid, Abu Iyad stressed the Palestinian leadership's interest in peace and its rejection of terrorism.

"It is for Arab countries which protect U.S. interests, chiefly by supplying oil and by allowing (the Americans) facilities, to react in the Palestinians' stead and wipe out this affront," he said.

He called on Saudi Arabia to call an emergency Arab summit because "it is impossible to react to this raid by statements of sympathy while inter-Arab relations continue to deteriorate."

He also said he hoped Egypt would go further than just halting discussions on the disputed enclave of Tabah.

He added the raid had shown to the world that Yasir 'Arafat was "the enemy of Israel and the United States at a time when speeches and slogans were being made accusing him of capitulation, complicity and acceptance of the U.S. solution."

Khalaf on Peace Efforts, Accord With Jordan

JN031820 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member, has stated in Tunis that despite the Israeli aggression on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the PLO will continue efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region. He added that the PLO will continue to adhere to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

The JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, PETRA, quoted Khalaf as saying at a news conference in Tunis today that Israel carried out the aggression after it became swamped by peace efforts and in order to rid itself of its internal crisis.

PLFP Spokesman Denounces Israeli Raid on Tunis

GF031704 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The PFLP has affirmed that the barbaric raid which the Zionist planes carried out against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia is part of the continuing aggressive policy carried out by the Zionist enemy leaders against the concentrations of Palestinian people and strugglers, whether inside the occupied homeland or in other areas where the Palestinian people are scattered.

In a press statement published today, a spokesman for the PFLP office in Aden condemned this bestial raid. He called on the friends of the Palestinian people to condemn and denounce it, and emphasized that the Palestinian people will continue their just and legitimate struggle despite all obstacles and liquidation attempts.

PNC, Organizations Criticize Israeli Air Raid

LD031424 KUWAIT KUNA in English 1047 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 3 (KUNA) — The Palestine National Council and Palestinian popular unions and organizations in Kuwait said that military struggle and revolutionary violence are the sole way to deal with the Zionist enemy and its ally America.

In a strong condemnation statement of Israel's attack Tuesday [last word as received] on PLO headquarters in the outskirts of Tunis, members of the PNC and other Palestinian organizations here last night affirmed that any talk concerning a peaceful solution is an illusion and contradicts the nature of Arab-Israeli conflict which aims at the liberation of the national Palestinian soil.

The statement vehemently denounced the latest Israeli terrorist offensive and described it as one of the Zionist enemy's known attempts to eliminate the Palestinian people and their struggle and leadership.

The statement called on Palestinian resistance factions to overcome their differences and to abide by the national charter, the PLO unity and PNC's resolutions.

The Palestinian prominent personalities also urged Arab people to play their role in the struggle to liberate Israeli occupied Arab lands because, they added, Zionism is a danger threatening the whole Arab territories.

The statement recalled the infamous Camp David accords signed by Israel and Egypt in 1979 and called on Cairo to cancel these humilating agreements.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war they called for an immediate end to the hostilities urging Arab states to facilitate the missions of Palestinian rebels by supporting them. The statement also demanded Arab confrontation countries to allow Palestinian revolution fighters to pass through their borders in order to be able of liberating their occupied homeland of Palestine.

Members of the PNC and Palestinian unions here concluded by greeting Tunisia and Palestinian people suffering inside Israeli occupied Palestine.

PLO Source Says 93 Killed in Israeli Air Raid

GF040827 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpt] A responsible source at the PLO office in Aden has stated the following to the radio correspondent: The latest list released yesterday concerning the victims of the piratical raid by the Zionist air force noted the martyrdom of 93 strugglers and the wounding of 100 others.

PLO Source Denies Death of Force 17 Commanders

JN031704 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1642 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] In a statement last night, a responsible PLO source denied that the commander of Force 17 and his deputy were martyred in the brutal Zionist raid on the PLO headquarters the day before yesterday. The source said that reports dissemnated by some mass media on this subject are groundless.

Further Details

PM031609 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
3 Oct 85 p 1

["Own correspondent" report: "Response to Rumors: 'Abu al-Tayyib, Force 17 Commander Alive"]

[Text] London — Well-informed sources in Amman have confirmed to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that Lieutnenant Colonel Abu al-Tayyib, commander of Force 17, is alive and that he is now in the Jordanian capital, where he has been for some time.

The sources were answering a question by *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* by telephone regarding a report by the British newspaper *THE GUARDIAN* which said that "Jordanian television reported in its news bulletin the night before last that the Force 17 commander was martyred in the barbaric Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis."

The sources said that there was confusion in the matter: The Jordanian News Agency PETRA was confused by a similarity of names and hence disseminated a report about the death of Abu al-Tayyib, whose real name is Mahmud al-Ziq, whose name was confused with that of another Palestinian martyr by the name of 'Ali al-Zaybaq, who is a Force 17 unit commander.

The sources said that the PLO office in Amman has asked Jordanian television and the Jordanian News Agency to deny [the report] the death of Abu al-Tayyib, who has been the commander of Force 17 for 5 years and now lives in Amman.

Fedayeen Attack Israeli Bus in West Bank

JN031807 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1642 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following:

One of our groups of fighters operating inside the occupied homeland launched an incendiary bomb attack yesterday against a vehicle belonging to the Zionist Dan Company which was carrying a number of Zionist soldiers and settlers near Qalqilyah. The vehicle sustained heavy damage and a number of Zionist soldiers and settlers received various injuries. Despite the Zionist security cordon, precautionary measures, and the extensive search and arrests, our group managed to withdraw outside the area of the operation with complete success. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The general command of the Palestinian revolution forces

Chairman Says Oil Demand To Rise by End of Year

AU031605 Paris AFP in English 1557 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Vienna, Oct 3 (AFP) — Demand for OPEC oil during the fourth quarter of 1985 is expected to rise to about the OPEC ceiling production level of 16 million barrels a day, Indonesian Oil Minister Professor Subroto said here today.

This compared with 14.4 million in the second quarter and 14.5 million in the third, but with 31 million barrels a day in 1979.

But the special meeting of ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), called to discuss requests for individual quota increases, "recognises that there are many factors exercising pressure that could lead to a price deterioration," Mr. Subroto said shortly before the meeting went into afternoon session.

Mr. Subroto also stressed that "the situation is further confounded by actions by non OPEC producers which continue to maximise their share of the market."

He continued: "This is reflected in a decrease of the share of the market for OPEC."

Consequently, the meeting had decided to send a message to non-OPEC producers warning that "low prices are detrimental to their interests."

A weak market undermined investment in alternative energy and "puts at risk financial and banking institutions."

He continued: "We feel that the time for cooperation and dialogue is now. Otherwise, it will be too little, too late."

Mr. Subroto stressed that one consideration noted during today's talks on requests for quota increases was that "demand for OPEC oil in the fourth quarter will not exceed 16 million barrels a day."

Saudis Announce New Policy on Netback Deals

AU031951 Paris AFP in English 1943 GMT 3 Oct 85

[By Hugh Dent]

[Excerpt] Vienna, Oct 3 (AFP) — OPEC oil ministers today failed to find a solution to requests for increased production quotas by some countries and concluded that Saudi Arabia's new policy of cheaper netback deals will have a "profound effect on the pricing structure."

Indonesian Oil Minister Professor Subroto, who chaired the meeting and reported the outcome to a press conference, said quotas and the impact of Saudi Arabian policy will be discussed at the next meeting in Geneva on December 6 or 7.

The ministers will meet again here tomorrow to discuss a report of the Ministerial Executive Council which monitors members' compliance with price and production policies approved by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

In July Mr. Subroto warned that to discuss individual quotas was to open Pandora's box, and the deadlock reached at this special meeting means that having opened the box, the ministers have been unable to come to terms with the problems and have adrourned their disagreements.

Mr. Subroto reported that Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani gave a detailed explanation of why his country in recent weeks has concluded so-called netback oil sales.

These sales are related to market prices in contrast to Saudi Arabia's previous long-held policy of respecting official OPEC prices.

Mr. Subroto said that no estimated figures assessing the "profound effect" on prices were raised in the meeting.

But he summarised an account given to the meeting by the organization's Market Monitoring Committee that in the third quarter the market was relatively firm but that "underlying factors have not changed very much and that in general the market is fragile."

Monitoring committee chairman, United Arab Emirates Minister Mani Sa'id al-Utayba, recommended that "we should stick to the (overall) quota of 16 million barrels a day."

Mr. Subroto said the meeting agreed to review the whole market outlook for OPEC oil on a longer horizon for 1986 and beyond when the ministers gather in December.

Earlier, Mr. Subroto had said that six countries had formally asked for higher production quotas, but that others felt they were entitled to an increase.

The six were Iraq, Iran, Gabon, Ecuador which did not attend the afternoon session, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Shaykh Yamani confirmed that he was not prepared to sacrifice part of the Kingdom's 4.3 million barrel a day quota and noted that if some quotas were to be increased, the 16 million barrel a day ceiling would have to be raised or some other quotas would have to be cut.

The main pressure for a quota increase came from Iraq, which said it wanted its 1.2 million barrels to rise to more than two million, while warning "we have the right to produce what we want."

Iraq is largely responsible for the current firmer trend on the spot market by repeatedly attacking Iran's Khark Island oil installations, reportedly severely restricting pumping capacity.

Iranian officials here told journalists their country was against any quota increases, but told the meeting that any increases should be "scientific." This was interpreted as meaning they should reflect national populations, which would put Iran ahead of Iraq.

Ecuador Suspends Participation in Talks

AU040923 Paris AFP in English 0917 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Vienna, Oct 4 (AFP) — Oil ministers from OPEC countries were meeting here today to discuss discipline among members, but in the absence of Ecuador which has suspended its participation in OPEC talks.

The delegation from Ecuador, led by Under Secretary for Energy Fernando Santos-Alvite, said overnight that before participating in the next regular OPEC meeting in December, it would expect assurances on its request for a bigger production quota.

Ecuador is seeking an increase in its quota from 180,000 barrels a day to 280,000.

The second session of talks yesterday, which Ecuador did not attend, discussed the figures put forward by six countries seeking quota increases, and decided that agreement was not possible and that the matter would be raised again in December, with no changes in the meantime.

Conference Chairman Professor Subroto of Indonesia said after that session that he hoped Ecuador would attend today's talks on price and production discipline by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Ecuador, which attended the first session yesterday when countries argued their broad case for a quota increase, indicated overnight that by December it hoped to receive assurances from Mr. Subroto that its case will be given better consideration.

Ecuador has one of the smallest OPEC quotas under the overall production ceiling of 16 million barrels a day.

Only Gabon has a smaller quota of 137,000 barrels a day.

As today's talks began, Mr. Subroto stressed that the move by Ecuador "must not be interpreted as meaning Ecuador is leaving OPEC".

He also said that, in regard to assurances, he was unable to give any as this was a matter for the conference.

The Iraqi minister, Ahmad Qasim Taqi said as he went to the talks on discipline that Iraq would "produce as much and as fast as we can".

He said he expected Iraq to produce an extra 500,000 barrels a day from next month.

Iraq had led the field here in seeking a higher quota. It had demanded an increase in its quota from 1.2 million barrels a day to more than two million.

But earlier it had warned that if this were not approved by the meeting "we have the right to produce what we want."

Iraq is seeking higher exports in part to pay for its war against Iran.

Iran, which also needs all the oil revenue it can earn for its war effort but has seen its oil installations severely damaged by a wave of Iraqi air attacks in recent days, argued here mainly against any quota increases.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Papers View Israeli Raid, U.S. Involvement

GF031850 Manama WAKH in English 1615 GMT 3 Oct 85

[From "The Press Review"]

[Excerpt] Manama, 3 Oct (WAKH) -- Commenting on the Tunisian complaint presented to the UN Security Council on Israel's malicious attack against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, the Bahraini daily *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* today called on the Arabs to find another forum than the Security Council.

"A condemnation of Israel's criminal attack is not expected at all because the United States, which supports Israel, is heading the council this month," the paper said.

The paper went on to say that Israel will not stop its aggressive likewise practices unless it receives retribution.

The United States will not stop supporting Israel unless it feels that its interests in the Arab world are in danger.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ concluded by calling on the Arabs to use their own powers since they own such huge military, economic and human potential.

Regretting the U.S. support of Israel's crime which violated international laws and norms as well as the U.N. Charter, the Qatari daily newspaper *AL-RAYAH* said the U.S. will also veto any U.N. Security Council resolution condemning the Israeli attack.

By justifying the raid and supporting the continued Israeli aggressions, the U.S. has not only disappointed its friends in the area but also gave a severe blow to peace efforts in the Middle East, *AL-RAYAH* said.

The Israeli attack, supported by the U.S. makes it incumbent upon the Arab countries to iron out their differences which encouraged Israel to continue its aggressions, and to urge the international community to impose a deterrent punishment on Israel, *AL-RAYAH* pointed out.

The Qatari daily *AL-'ARAB* focused editorially on the Qatari Cabinet's statement yesterday which called for exerting Arab efforts to discard inter-Arab differences as their continuation will undoubtedly prompt the enemy to escalate its aggressions against the Arabs.

The paper also confirmed Qatar's support and firm stand toward national issues.

Denouncing the American support for the Israeli aggression the paper said the American stand was not a surprise simply because the United States was not far from involvement in the Israeli raid and, naturally, it was to stand on the side of the aggressor.

Countries all over the world have condemned the Israeli terrorist raid except the United States, *AL-'ARAB* recalled and called on the Arabs to consider a very pressing issue namely their national security, and to take a national decision: to drop all their differences in order to be able to confront all eventualities.

BAHRAIN

Bahrain Reportedly To Establish Relations With USSR

GF031340 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 1 Oct 85 pp 1, 17

[Text] Well-informed Gulf diplomatic sources have asserted that Bahrain will be the second Gulf country, after the Sultanate of Oman, to proclaim establishment of relations with the Soviet Union. These sources told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that contacts and consultations took place recently between Moscow and Bahrain to this effect, and that the contacts were encouraging and positive. These sources referred to statements made recently by Bahraini officials, which overtly referred to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Gulf countries and the Soviet Union. These sources went on to say that the Soviet Union has reactivated and intensified its direct and indirect contacts with all the GCC countries and that this is designed to reinforce Soviet diplomacy in the region through the establishment of a diplomatic or consular presence in the countries that have no contacts with Moscow.

It is noteworthy that Kuwait is the only country that established diplomatic relations with the Soviets many years ago. Concluding, the Gulf sources expected that all the Gulf countries ultimately will follow the steps of Muscat and Bahrain with regard to the establishment of relations with Moscow within 1 year at the most.

Foreign Minister Meets Iranian Counterpart in NY

GF040610 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0547 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 4 Oct (WAKH) -- Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah met in New York yesterday with Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The two ministers are currently visiting the United States [as received].

During the meeting, they discussed the current situation in the region and its developments and bilateral relations.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Meets Press, U.S. Official in NY

Statement to *AL-ANBA'*

GF031714 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 2 Oct 85 pp 1, 22

[Bibi al-Marzuq report from New York]

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has denied reports about a possible resignation by the cabinet and the formation of new cabinet.

There is no intention to make a cabinet reshuffle or to form a new government. However, anything is possible, he said.

In a statement to *AL-ANBA'* in New York, he said: The purpose of my meeting with the Iranian foreign minister today was to stop the current deterioration in relations between the two countries, particularly since wrong information is being conveyed to the Iranian Government that Kuwaiti bases are being used by Iraq in the Gulf War.

Concerning Iran's detention of ships bound for Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah said: International maritime law gives them some right to do so, but not all rights to detain these ships. [sentence as published] He added: If Iran continues its provocative acts and attempts to drag the Gulf countries into the war, this will result in intervention by foreign powers in the region under the pretext of protecting their interests. This will only serve the foreign powers' interests and harm the region's interests.

Concerning the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia yesterday, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said: The raid was a message that the entire Arab world is threatened by Israel. He said Kuwait will support Tunisia in its request for the convening of a Security Council meeting to discuss the aggression.

Regarding the meeting between the GCC foreign ministers and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said: The meeting will be frank, particularly with regard to issues related to the Gulf region, which concerns the superpowers. The meeting also will discuss the Palestinian issue, on which the Arab homeland's security rests. The recent Israeli raid was a proof of this, he added.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad expressed happiness over the establishment of relations between Moscow and Muscat. The United States is not the only world superpower; the inclination to establish relations between the region's countries and the two superpowers serve the region's interests, he said.

Replying to a question on whether Kuwait had a role in this, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said: establishing relations between one country and another is a private and internal affair of those countries. Omani Foreign Minister Yusuf al-'Alawi informed me of his country's intention to establish relations with Moscow only 1 day before these relations were established.

Talks With Murphy

LD031414 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] New York 3 Oct (KUNA) -- The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, conferred last night in New York with the American assistant secretary of state, Richard Murphy. KUNA cited an official at the American State Department as having said that the discussion during the meeting particularly focused on the recent Israeli aggression on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, in addition to bilateral relations.

Impact of Israeli Raid, Soviet Hostages Viewed

GF031152 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 2 Oct 85 p 6

[From the "Opinion" column by Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Tunis Raid Brings It All to the Boil"]

[Text] Two significant events have just taken place. One is the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis which is a long way from Israel and not defended by any Arab forces.

The other is the kidnapping of four Soviet Embassy officials in Beirut, some of whom have been killed while the others await their fate.

The news of the air raid supports the painful fact that is now clear in Lebanon, namely that Arab weapons, which some Arab leaders claim were bought to occupy Palestine, are being used to solve disputes among Arabs. These weapons have been used in attacking and destroying Lebanon, exacerbating the situation on the Libyan-Tunisian borders, interfering in Sudan's internal affairs, or supporting the rebels in the Moroccan desert.

The weapons are not to protect the PLO or to support its force, so they were not bought to help occupy Palestine.

The situation saddens PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn of Jordan and forces them to search for peace settlements.

Since the Israeli attack was carried out with U.S. support, because Israel does not dare to carry out such an attack alone, this means that those who oppose unsuitable solutions for the Palestine cause, will be forced to accept these solutions. They will be forced to do so because Israel is chasing Palestinians while Arab forces are expelling them far from the confrontation line while supervising the killing of those close to the lines.

We have no reason to blame King Husayn or Yasir 'Arafat if they look for peace settlements in order to protect the rest of their forces -- not only from their enemy but also from their friends.

The news of the raid in Tunis is very painful, not only because many people were killed, but because they were killed at a place so far from the confrontation line with Israel. They also did not have the facilities to protect themselves against the attack.

What is more painful is that the Tunisian Government is exercising strict supervision over the Palestinians, who are guests in their country.

Despite this, Israel killed these Palestinians in Tunis. Other Palestinians are being killed in Lebanon, and Iran gets help from some Arabs to kill Iraqis.

The kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats in Beirut shows the Soviet Union has now entered the area's disputes and are now considered the same as other nations. As a result, its diplomats were kidnapped in Beirut and others may be kidnapped or killed elsewhere. The Soviet Union may also be pressed to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan.

This means that the Soviets have become involved in international disputes just as other countries have.

We can, therefore, link the Israeli attack in Tunis to the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats in Lebanon.

Some people think it is time for the Soviet Union to play a role in stopping the bloodshed caused by the use of their weapons in the Middle East.

This leads us to conclude that the U.S. and Soviet Union should reach an agreement to solve the Middle East problem and bring peace to the area.

The Soviet Union is now considered to be a target for terrorist attacks, just like France, the UK and U.S., and it is now their turn to suffer from such attacks.

The Soviet Union has closed its ears many times to demands to intervene and solve the disputes in the area, while only responding to demands from its friends in the region.

Let us now wait for the summit meeting between the U.S. and Soviet presidents in Geneva next month.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Meets Foreign Officials in NY

Jordanian Foreign Minister

GF030812 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0750 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 3 Oct (SPA) -- Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, met last night with Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

The meeting was attended by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, Saudi ambassador in Washington; and 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information.

During the meeting, they discussed a number of Arab and international issues.

Talks With Shultz

GF031720 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, has received at his residence in New York U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. During the meeting, which lasted 1 hour and was attended on the Saudi side by His Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; His Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, his majesty's ambassador in Washington; and 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information, His Highness Prince Sultan discussed with Shultz a number of important issues related to the current events, the most important of which are the following:

1. His highness described the Israeli aggression against Tunisia as a brutal act of international terrorism, which is rejected by all civilized norms.

2. His Highness Prince Sultan expressed his deep dismay over the acts of killing and the heavy losses which were inflicted upon people in a peace-loving country, which is internationally recognized as a moderate and constructive country that adheres to international norms and rules. Tunisia also is a country known for its tolerance and goodness. His highness said: No place on earth, however remote, will be safe if such an Israeli act is allowed to become an international practice.

3. His highness noted that the brother Palestinians who have been residing in Tunisia in response to an invitation from that country enjoy the respect of the international community. It is very regrettable that these Palestinians have become the direct target of a blatant Israeli attack after they took refuge in Tunisia rather than going to their homeland, Palestine. This move was part of the cooperative efforts, to which the United States contributed in general, to reduce the painful suffering that resulted from the Israeli attack against Lebanon. His highness added: The act Israel carried out is a serious violation of the main principles that have been recognized historically in the field of international political security. He said: The confidence in international efforts that led to the transference of Palestinians to Tunisia has been shaken. This will probably affect U.S. efforts to establish peace and international stability and make efforts to establish peace more complicated.

4. His highness expressed the conviction that the main objective of the surprise Israeli attack was to obstruct the peace process in the Middle East, which is being sought by the region's countries through all means. His highness said: The timing of the Israeli attack, which was made 2 days ago, clearly shows that Israel's main objective was Washington, insofaras it was aimed at Tunisia and U.S. vital interests in establishing peace were attacked to the same degree in which the Palestinians' legitimate rights -- their right to self-determination, set up a homeland, and secure an identity -- were attacked. Prince Sultan concluded his talks with Shultz by saying: The Israeli air raid 2,500 miles from home shows Israel's desperate efforts to nip any peace efforts in the bud. He said: International responsibility is now needed more than ever to end such law-violating aggressive Israeli acts. His highness emphasized that all the peoples and countries of this troubled, important, and vital part of the world have pledged to reach a sound, just, and durable settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Turkish Air Force Commander Concludes Visit

GF031634 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] General Halil Sorez, commander of the Turkish Air Force, and his accompanying delegation left Jeddah this afternoon for home at the end of an official 5-day visit to the Kingdom.

He was seen off at the airport by Staff Major General 'Abdallah al-Hamdan, commander of the Saudi Air Force; Staff Major General Muhammad Ibrahim, commander of the Jeddah Air Force base; and a number of senior officials at the base.

Support for Israeli Raid Exacerbates Problem

LD032122 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Oct 85

["Views and Comment" by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] The wide-scale denunciation of the Israeli enemy's raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia has intensified and the detractors have been demanding that Israel be punished and its attitude checked.

The universal reaction to the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia last Tuesday has been unanimous in saying that the Israeli disregard of international law has gone too far and has reached a stage that makes it imperative for the world community and its institutions to firmly and rigorously punish the Israeli enemy for its practices, which threaten peace and security and increase explosive elements -- which would be uncontrollable if Israel was left to flout and play with fire while the world community sits on the fence and while some of its countries take supporting stands.

The Israeli raid on Tunisia has proved that the grave suspicions entertained by countries of the international community regarding Israel's intentions and its inability to abide by any form of peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict are stronger now than at any time past. As a Western observer stated, Israel's reliance on its military might instead of on heeding the call of reason subjects the cause of peace in the region to a grave setback, which will have repercussions on the serious moves by the parties concerned to find a formula for a just and lasting peace. The Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia substantiates the impression that Israeli leaders are not serious in seeking a genuine peace.

It seems difficult for the Israelis to impose a fait accompli by brute force, particularly after the bitter experience they had in Lebanon, which demoralized the Jewish settlers, who felt certain that their government was unable to protect them. Thus, the Israeli enemy's attempt to raid the PLO headquarters in Tunis was an attempt by which the Israeli officials hoped to raise the morale of the Jewish settlers, which has extensively deteriorated as a result of escalating Palestinian resistance within the Zionist entity.

What is more grave from the point of view of international observers is the encouragement the Israeli raid on Tunis has recieved from some of the world countries -- which could push matters to further explosiveness instead of control. Hence, observers do not expect Israel to enjoy the pyschological triumph it has scored by its treacherous aggression on the PLO headquarters for long.

Papers Call for Penalizing Israel, Arab Action

GF030721 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 3 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the heading "Penalizing the Zionist Entity Is the Sole Method To Restore the Credibility of the UN Security Council," the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* writes: The Israeli aggression, as much as it is a flagrant assault on Tunisia and the Arab countries, is a flagrant violation of all international laws and conventions, and the UN Charter. Hence, the UN Security Council, proceeding from its responsibility as an international authority that has the task of maintaining world peace, must deal with the Tunisian complaint against the Israeli crime in a way that is commensurate with the gravity of the Israeli crime, which threatens world peace, undermines international stability, and violates the sovereignty of countries that are members of the United Nations.

The Tunisian demand that the Israeli enemy be compelled to pay just damages for the destruction caused by the hostile raid is also a legitimate demand, which the UN Security Council must adopt by way of penalizing the guilty and compensating the wronged party.

On the same subject, the newspaper *'UKAZ* says in its editorial: The simplest answer to this aggression against this nation must be embodied by an Arab fury that surpasses condemnation and demanding that penalties be imposed on Israel. This must be done by an immediate abandonment of all disagreements, divisions, and the state of dispersion that affects the energies of joint action, makes them unable to confront this continued challenge,and prevents meetings in which to adopt fateful decisions to serve the nation's causes and preserve its supreme interests.

UAE

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

GF031630 Doha QNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, 3 Oct (QNA) -- UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah has warned against the hazards emanating from the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East region as a result of the failure of the international community to tackle the basic issue and end aggression.

In a speech to the UN General Assembly yesterday, Rashid 'Abdallah said that events in the region prove that unilateral settlements and partial solutions only complicate the issue. He said that ignoring the basic issue will not help toward reaching the durable solution the Arab nation andinternational community are seeking. He pointed out that thesolution to the Middle East issue lies in regaining the Palestinian people's right to self-determination andestablishing their independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, through the implementation of UN General Assembly resolution 38/58, which calls for the convocation of an international peace conference in the Middle East under UN supervision.

He also asserted the UAE's adherence to the Arab Fes peace plan, which was reaffirmed during the Casablanca emergency summit in August.

On the Iraqi-Iranian war, Rashid 'Abdallah said that the UAE defined its position at the start of the war and warned against the dangers that could emanate from this and jeopardize peace and security in the Gulf region. He expressed his belief that the only way to end this devastating war is to resort to negotiations and solve the dispute between Iraq and Iran in a way that preserves the national interests of the two sides.

Concluding his speech, he stressed that the Gulf countries are anxious to preserve the stability of the region, keep it away from the dispute taking place among the superpowers, and keep it free from foreign interference.

Papers Link Israeli Raid With GCC Security

GF040725 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0645 GMT 4 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 4 Oct (WAM) -- The newspapers *AL-ITTIHAD* and *AL-KHALIJ* commented for the third successive day on the treacherous Zionist aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* said: If we abandon ourselves to despair and frustration as a result of the current Arab disintegration and fragmentation, we should at least make a symbolic protest by boycotting U.S. aircraft and ships in our airports and ports for a day or a few hours. We should at least hold silent for a few minutes in our offices and houses or make sit-ins in our mosques so that we can pray God to help us change ourselves so that we can change our situation. "This is the least we can do. This is a flash of hope, because without it we cannot look forward to the future."

The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* emphasized that the Israeli operation proved that no Arab can protect himself even if he gets assurances from superpowers. "Weeks before the Israeli raid, Tunisia was given assurances and guarantees by the United States and France against a possible Libyan attack." What applies to Tunisia fully applies to the Gulf Arab countries, which cannot face any Zionist aggression except by widening their security equation from a regional and national level to encompass a comprehensive pan-Arab one.

Concluding, *AL-KHALIJ* called for establishing a pan-Arab security equation to link the Red Sea with the Arab Gulf. "This requires a review of the GCC by expanding it to include the two Yemens and Iraq, and its perspective toextend to the western coast of the Red Sea or at least Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Djibouti -- particularly since the Red Sea has become an oil terminal for many Arab countries as an alternative for the Gulf and is not far from the Israeli threat. The paper asked: Is there any one to translate these words into action?

PDRY

DFLP's Hawatimah Meets With Prime Minister, Departs

Talks With Al-'Attas

GF031700 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has condemned the treacherous aggression that enemy Israeli planes carried out against PLO headquarters in Tunisia. He called on the forces of the Palestinian revolution to consolidate their cohesion and unify their ranks in order to face this serious challenge.

This came during a meeting between the brother chairman of the Council of Ministers and Comrade Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], in the prime minister's office this morning. They discussed a number of struggle alliance issues between our country and the DFLP. They also reviewed current Arab developments in view of the increasing challenges and threat to the Arab nationalist liberation front and all its nationalist and progressive forces and organizations as a result of the continuing aggressive and expansionist policy of the forces of the imperialist-Zionist alliance.

Brother Al-'Attas reiterated our country's support for and solidarity with the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people, led by the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative, to regain their legitimate right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to set up their national independent state. He noted the importance of safeguarding and enhancing Palestinian national unity as an important and indispensable precondition to facing the liquidatory designs and capitulatory projects aimed at eliminating the Arab Palestinian people's cause and striking at the gains of the Palestinian revolution and weakening its struggle alliance with Arab progressive forces.

On his part, Hawatimah praised the PDRY's sound principled stand toward fateful Arab causes, foremost being the Palestinian cause. He explained the DFLP's stand on the aggressive threat to the Palestinian revolution. He noted that the DFLP will continue its firm and decisive struggle against all capitulatory plans detrimental to the Arab Palestinian people's rights in order to preserve Palestinian national unity and to avoid the threat of rifts and minor differences in the Palestinian arena and in order to guarantee the mobilization of struggle energies by the forces of the Palestinian revolution so as to continue to consolidate the nationalist struggle the Palestinian people are waging to return to their homeland, for self-determination, and to set up their independent state.

Ends Visit 3 Oct

GF031920 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], left Aden today at the conclusion of his visit to the PDRY, which lasted several days.

During this visit Hawatimah held talks and consultations on the relations between the YSP and the DFLP within the framework of the struggle alliance between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions. He also reviewed developments on the Arab arena in view of the increasing threat and challenges menacing the Arab national liberation front and all its organizations and progressive and national forces as a result of the continuing aggressive and expansionist policy of the imperialist-Zionist alliance.

He was seen off by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee.

YAR

President Receives Soviet Leaders' Message

GF032024 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received today Anatoliy Filev, the USSR ambassador in Sanaa. The latter conveyed a message from the Soviet leaders pertaining to bilateral relations and developments in the Arab arena.

Mubarak News Conference on Tunis Raid, Peace

NC031600 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1410 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has condemned terrorism once again. He has also denounced the terrorist operation which Israel carried out against PLO headquarters in Tunis.

In a statement today to Egyptian and foreign journalists, President Mubarak said: The entire world is now repudiating and condemning the terrorist operation that has taken place. Therefore, it is unacceptable to answer one terrorist operation with another. Otherwise, there would be an endless series of terrorist acts throughout the world. President Mubarak added: We all condemn and oppose terrorism. The entire world must resist terrorism, but not through additional acts of terror.

Mubarak emphasized that Egypt is devoting a great deal of effort to the peace process and to starting a dialogue with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. This will pave the way for an international peace conference with Soviet participation.

The president said: After the flexibility which the United States showed during my recent visit, I never throught that — in the face of the contacts that have been made with him — Shim'on Peres would embark on such an adventure and attack the PLO. Mubarak added: The Israelis believe that the PLO and 'Arafat planed the Larnaca incident. His excellency asked: Why do they not think differently and admit that there are other Palestinian groups opposed peace and they had some of their members commit this act in order to create more difficulties for 'Arafat?

When a U.S. reporter asked the president if he thought that Force 17 and Yasir 'Arafat were behind the episode in Larnaca, he said: There is no evidence that 'Arafat knew anything about this operation or ordered anyone to carry it out. I do not believe this, and I emphasize that 'Arafat is a moderate man. I have said this many times, and I repeat that he is considered one of the most moderate members of the entire PLO. Try to use him in the peace process instead of attacking him and complicating things in a way that prevents him from moving ahead with efforts for a settlement.

Responding to another question on the Israelis' assertion that they have proof of the PLO's involvement in the Larnaca operation and on President Reagan's statements expressing his full confidence in Israeli intelligence, President Mubarak declared: President Reagan's confidence in Israeli intelligence is his own business. As for Israel's claim to have evidence that Force 17 was behind the Larnaca incident, all I can say is that we have no such proof. Personally, I believe 'Arafat was not responsible for this operation, as we had talked about the peace process and his participation in it. Therefore, I do not believe that he had a part in this incident.

A U.S. reporter said: According to one school of thought, whenever the peace process moves forward and an opportunity for peace arises, it is in Israel's interest to undermine everything instead of working to activate the peace process.

President Mubarak answered: I cannot say that all of Israel is responsible. Apparently, there are also some people in the Arab world who want to maintain the status quo, which is very beneficial to them.

The president added: I condemn all these people, as theirs is not the road which will lead to a comprehensive peace in the entire region.

When asked if other steps would be taken after his decision to suspend the Tabah talks, President Mubarak replied: We have announced that we are not prepared to receive Israel's delegation to the Tabah talks after this attack on an independent state and the PLO.

As for any future steps, I will not reveal them now. We will announce any other measures at the proper time. However, I want to say that despite this tragedy, which has shocked us, we are still for peace and will do our best to achieve it.

In response to a question on whether the U.S. 6th Fleet knew about the Israeli operation, President Mubarak said: I cannot say.

President Mubarak answered a question on his contacts with President Reagan concerning the Israeli air raid by saying: I addressed a note to President Reagan today, and sent him a verbal message on Tuesday. Today's message deals with the current situation and the obstacles being placed in the way of the peace process. I also emphasized my insistence on continuing the peace process despite everything that has happened.

When asked what he thought about Arab security following repeated acts of Israeli aggression, President Mubarak said: What Arab security? Every Arab state works for itself. The Arab world is divided. If it agreed on anything, then all this would never have happened, and we would have reached a solution and turned our attention to our own people and to the development of our country. We do not want to be distracted in any way from following up and solving our people's problems. However, this does not mean that we should ignore the situation overseas, which has its influence on us. President Mubarak asserted that any justification for this terrorist operation would be unconvincing. He said: No matter what their justifications or interpretations are, we will never be convinced. One cannot answer a terrorist operation with another such operation. It is illogical to counter terrorism with more terrorism. This would only generate an endless series of terrorist acts.

When asked what might reactivate the peace process after the Israeli raid, President Mubarak replied: Let us wait and see.

As to whether he is still optimistic despite these events, the president said: If I am to despair of the peace process, then let us close the file and remain silent. However, we must have hope in the future in order to avoid withdrawing inside ourselves. I believe in the famous saying: Where there's life, there's hope. As long as there is hope, there is no room for despair. As long as peace is our target, we cannot despair in the face of setbacks or because some have tried to hamper the peace process.

After meeting with the Sudanese defense minister today, his excellency was asked about the situation in Sudan. He answered: Sudan's domestic situation is Sudan's own business. Sudan is an independent state and we do not interfere in its affairs. We do not and have not interfered in its domestic affairs. We exchange views with Sudanese officials on conditions there and we cooperate all the time.

President Mubarak added: The demonstrations that take place there are fanned by our 'neighbors.' I do not think they will have any effect on Sudan's internal situation. Our relations are eternal and basic.

The president noted: Sudan's prime minister will visit Egypt this month. General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of Sudan's Transitional Military Council, is likely to come to Egypt this month as well. Sudanese officials travel here all the time. Events there are the result of actions by certain people who are no more than small-fry. They want to stir up problems between us; the leaders of both countries must remain on guard. Our relations are not relations among individuals; rather, they are eternal.

'Abd al-Majid Statement on Israeli Raid

NC031620 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1242 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Statement delivered by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at a meeting of the Arab, Foreign, and National Security Affairs Committees of the People's Assembly in Cairo on 3 October — recorded]

[Text] We are meeting today at a critical moment in the history of the Middle East peace process. Egypt began this process; and Egypt has adopted it as a firm strategy since 1973. Although the course of peace is the most difficult one to follow, Egypt believes that it is the best one to confront the present challenges and obstacles. Today we are dicussing the new Israeli aggression against the fraternal Palestinian people and their leadership, a leadership which represents them and embodies their will, as well as an Israeli aggression against the sovereignty of a fraternal Arab state. With this act we are being confronted by a flagrant challenge to the desire for peace, a goai toward which we have devoted all our efforts. Peace is the basis of our foreign policy and of our national and pan-Arab goals.

Let me place matters in their proper perspective with complete frankness and objectivity. The timing of this irresponsible Israeli action itself is a reflection and clear indication of the real objective behind it and behind the flimsy excuses which Israel, as usual, has given to justify this act. The Israeli Government has claimed that this savage raid was in retaliation for the Cyprus incident. Israel previously invaded Lebanon on the pretext of acting in retaliation for the attempt to assassinate its ambassador in London. Prior to this, Israel attacked an Iraqi nuclear reactor without giving any reason or pretext other than the need to prevent Iraq from acquiring the ability to use this reactor in the future for purposes other than the peaceful ones for which it was designed, and for which Iraq had provided international guarantees.

Thus, Israel has continued to exercise a long arm policy which advocates the replacement of civilized conduct and international commitment with the law of the jungle and anarchy. This time the Israeli defiance was flagrant for several reasons. It was directed against the PLO's political leadership, which has expressed its desire for peace and its intention to strive for this goal. The PLO's political leadership signed an agreement with fraternal Jordan in this regard a few months ago. The huge quantity of weapons and the vicious military attack were not directed against a military base or a target threatening Israel's security, which Israel has claimed in the past. The latest Israeli aggression was not directed against a state threatening Israel's security at its borders, which Israel has used to delude public opinion about its prior aggressions. When the Israeli Government directed its military aircraft, loaded with the worst types of wapons, it knew very well that it was committing an aggression against the sovereignty of an Arab state located thousands of miles from Israel.

The only explanation for the Israeli aggression against the PLO command and against the people and state of fraternal Tunisia is in terms of a strike against the attempts to achieve peace. These efforts had entered a new stage following the president's recent visit to the United States; the contacts held with France, Spain, and Portugal; and the courageous activity initiated by Jordan and consolidated in the Jordanian monarch's historic speech at the UN General Assembly last week.

It is impossible for us to imagine that Israel is unaware of the fact that the PLO is the embodiment of the legtimate Palestinian will and the key to peace or violence in the region. If the Israeli Government has not yet learned the lesson of Lebanon, then we do not know when it will understand that living in peace with its neighbors is the only way for it to win acceptance and cooperation from others as a civilized state and not be considered a base for terrorism and short-sighted blind revenge.

Although the PLO has disclaimed responsibility for any actions against innocent civilians, Israel has persisted in describing the organization as terrorist. Whatever the description and whatever the described may in fact be, how can a state retaliate for the murder of three civilians by planning and openly carrying out a military attack against another state and by implementing an operation targeted against a political leadership?

It is difficult to imagine that the Israeli Government calculates its actions with such a primitive political outlook: It is difficult to imagine that Israel believes that it can get rid of all the Palestinian people and destroy their will and rights by eliminating the PLO leader and by destroying the PLO's main headquarters. We can imagine how much chaos would prevail in our world if such a concept were to dictate the behavior of states and governments at the end of the 20th century. We can foresee the problems that would arise if the goal of each state were to become the elimination of an entire political leadership in order to solve its own problems and to impose its will in international dealings. Precedent proves to Israel and to the world that the Egyptian position is governed by basic considerations acceptable to the Egyptian conscience. The Egyptian Arab affiliation is a reality and the leading provision of our Constitution. Every Egyptian is extremely proud of his Arab affiliation.

Throughout the past 40 years, we have made it clear in deeds and with sacrifices -- not in words or slogans -- that the Palestinian issue is an integral part of the Egyptian national movement and its main pan-Arab political goals. Therefore, any calculation that tries to isolate what happens to fraternal Arab states from Egypt is totally wrong. Egypt's main objective is to establish a comprehensive and just peace in the entire region, a peace based on the complete restoration of the Palestinian people's rights.

It was Egypt's interest in peace which prompted us to condemn the Cyprus incident last week and to declare our rejection of terrorism, whatever its reason or source. Our eagerness and determination to continue the peace process, to confront any challenge which may stand in its way, and to defy all forces which try to undermine it prompt us to strongly denounce this irresponsible and reckless Israeli acation. Egypt has not been content with denunciation. It has undertaken action on all political fronts and at the highest levels to confront this challenge. During the past 48 hours, since the first reports about the Israeli aggression were received, Egypt has undertaken the following step:

1. The Foreign Ministry immediately issued a statement which contained the following: Egypt strongly denounces the treacherous attack carried out by Israeli aircraft against the PLO headquarters in Tunis this morning [1 October]. In view of this disgraceful act, the Egyptian Government declares that it will not receive the Israeli delegation, scheduled to arrive in Cairo to discuss the Tabah problem, which Egypt has used to show its total concern for peace.

2. At the instructions of his excellency the president, I immediately conveyed to the U.S. ambassador in Cairo an urgent message from his excellency the president to the U.S. President expressing the Egyptian position vis-a-vis the Israeli aggression. I also informed the ambassador of Egypt's decision not to receive the Israeli delegation to resume talks on the Tabah issue.

3. The Foreign Ministry held urgent consultations with the PLO representatives in Egypt, followed up the news of the Israeli aggression against the organization's command and headquarters in Tunis, and fully coordinated Egypt's political activity in the face of this aggression.

4. His excellency the president held an important political meeting during which the regional situation was discussed in light of this serious development. His excellency the president decided to announce the Egyptian position to world public opinion himself.

5. Contacts were held between his excellency the president and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and with the Tunisian prime minister to coordinate political action vis-a-vis the Israeli operation.

6. His excellency the president sent urgent messages to the heads of the 10 European states and governments. He sent another written message to the US. President regarding the seriousness of this Israeli aggression and its repercussions on peace and stability in the region. This message was delivered today.

7. I have issued instructions to our permanent UN delegation to extend its full support to Tunisia's request to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the Israeli aggression. This is especially important since Egypt is the Arab state now currently a member of the Security Council.

This is a summary of what Egypt has undertaken in the past hours to deal with this extremely grave situation resulting from the Israeli recklessness. We appeal to the Arab people and governments to be aware of the critical period through which the history of our area is passing, to face the facts and shoulder their responsibilities, to exert concerted serious efforts to confront the Israeli policies based on the exercise of force, violence, and terrorism, and to unite all our efforts to regain the rights of the fraternal Palestinian people. The goal of everyone should be to seek stability and peace and to abandon one-upsmanship and conflicts for narrow selfish goals. The facts are clear, and the historic record needs no further evidence. The responsibility of the entire international community will be written in the annals of history to be read by our people and our future generations. God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Government May End Relations With Israel

GF041156 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Reporting from Cairo, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* says that Egyptian leaders have decided to freeze the normalization of relations with the Israeli enemy as a reply to the aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. The newspaper said that the Egyptian leaders' decision came following a state of extreme tension in Egypt and popular and party pressures to make the leaders adopt a harder line by breaking relations with Israel and the United States.

The newspaper's correspondent in Paris has learned from an official Palestinian source that the Egyptian leaders informed Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat that they had adopted a decision and had informed Tel Aviv that it would break diplomatic relations if a new aggression is committed.

The newspaper has learned that Cairo is seriously considering withdrawing Muhammad Basyuni, Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv, and that it is expected to do so within the next few days.

Mubarak Said To Likely To Seek Peace Plan

GF031837 Manama WAKH in English
1600 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Doha, 3 Oct (WAKH) — Egypt is expected to seek a new formula for Middle East peace following the failure of President Husni Mubarak's talks in Washington late last month with President Ronald Reagan.

The Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* said Mubarak will try to draw up Arab and European support for the new formula. Quoting an Egyptian official who accompanied Mubarak during his tour last month of the U.S. and Europe, *AL-RAYAH* said the formula aims at conducting phased Arab-Israeli negotiations with American and European guarantees and under international auspices.

The official said that the Palestinians and Jordanians are aware of the new peace moves, pointing out that Arab countries, other than Egypt, will play a major role especially with Europe.

During the tour which also included France and Spain, Mubarak had stressed the necessity of acting immediately to reach a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and to use available opportunities for peace in the area before it is too late. Mubarak has expressed his dissatisfaction at the American Middle East diplomacy, according to the official.

Prime Minister Discusses Media Freedom

NC032232 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi met with members of the press and other media this evening. The session was also attended by Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, speaker of the Consultative Council, the deputy prime ministers, ministers, and party leaders. Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif was present as well.

During the meeting, Dr 'Ali Lutfi emphasized that the government believes in democracy and is working to consolidate freedom. He added: The media represents the open forum which disseminates opinions, the mirror which reflects the people's hopes, and the melting pot for our various opinions. These functions allow all of us to reach the best solutions for our problems.

Prime Minister Lutfi praised the role of the press, radio, and television. He added: They constitute the safety valves for spreading advanced culture and free opinion. Lutfi called on the members of the media to disseminate free and objective opinions, and to hold their pens with determination and a strong faith. The prime minister noted that the government accepts criticism which serves the public interest. He pointed out: Let us write a new chapter based on mutual trust between the government and members of the media, which will promote the causes of interest to the country.

Mubarak Cancels 6 October Anniversary Party

NC031634 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has given instructions to cancel the annual state-sponsored party on the anniversary of the glorious October War. This was done out of sympathy for the Tunisian and Palestinian people, who lost a number of their sons as a result of the Israeli aggression, and in light of the sorrowful circumstances facing the Lebanese people in Tripoli, where hundreds are being killed or wounded each day.

President Husni Mubarak will visit the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on the morning of 6 October, and will lay a wreath there.

Sudanese Defense Minister on Talks With Mubarak

NC031151 Cairo MENA in English
1023 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, Oct 3 (MENA) — Sudanese Minister of Defence Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah said following his meeting with President Husni Mubarak today that General Siwar al-Dhahab, head of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, will visit Cairo during this month.

He added he conveyed to President Mubarak a verbal message from General Siwar al-Dhahab and the gratitude of the peoples and Government of Sudan for the noble and genuine stance of the Egyptian people and leadership.

He referred [as received] that President Mubarak made a number of telephone contacts with General Siwar al-Dhahab on recent conspiracies concocted against the Sudan.

The defence minister also told reporters that he carries an invitation from Sudanese Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah to his Egyptian counterpart Dr. 'Ali Lutfi to visit the Sudan

Answering a query on Sudan's attitude towards the Israeli raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis, the Sudanese defence minister said this was a natural end to the present split in Arab relations hoping that the Arabs would rally ranks so as to deter the aggressor.

UK's Owen Meets Mubarak, Makes Statement

NC031449 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] President Mubarak met today with David Owen, former British minister of state for foreign affairs and leader of Britain's Social Democratic Party.

Owen described his discussion with President Mubarak as productive. He referred to his visits to Syria, Jordan, and Israel, where he held talks with officials. Owen added that he has emphasized his full support for all Egyptian statements and for Egypt's sound attitude following Israel's act of aggression against PLO headquarters in Tunis. He noted that this policy stems from Cairo's commitment to the peace process. Owen said that Egypt's reaction has been carefully thought out, and asserted that some Israelis feel that their country's attack on Tunisia was wrong. Owen highlighted the need to proceed with the peace process. He expressed his belief that the Middle East issue will be second only to the question of nuclear weapons at the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

Mubarak Meets Duke of Gloucester, Delegation

NC031015 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received the duke of Gloucester, head of the British Consultative Council, and his delegation at the Al-Qubbah palace this morning. The British ambassador in Cairo attended the meeting.

Press Criticizes U.S. Position on Tunis Raid

NC040915 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2240 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Oct (MENA) — In their Friday editorials, the Egyptian newspapers continue to comment on the Israeli act of aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis. While *AL-AHRAM* and *AL-AKHBAR* denounce the U.S. position on the Israeli raid and the tragedy it caused, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* takes as its theme the belief of the various echelons of the Israeli military establishment in expansion, terrorism, and bloodletting.

AL-AHRAM expresses its amazement at the U.S. stance. It says that at a time when the Israeli act of aggression is being increasingly condemned by the international community, we find that the U.S. position is isolated from those of other countries. The United States is trying to adopt the Israeli point of view that the aggression is legitimate and to be considered an act of self-defense.

AL-AHRAM says that the U.S. position would seem to indicate that the United States is seeking to cripple international determination to condemn the aggression. By using its Security Council veto, it could prevent condemnation or the imposition of sanctions on Israel by the Council.

AL-AHRAM notes the blatant contradiction in the U.S. position: On the one hand the United States condemns the violation of Tunisian airspace by Libyan aircraft, and on the other it declares that the Israeli raid against the PLO headquarters in Tunis is a legitimate act of self-defense. The paper emphasizes that by this behavior the United States cannot assist the peace efforts. The paper criticizes the fragmented Arab stand and says that this is one of the factors that encourage the United States to continue to scorn the Arab will.

AL-AHRAM says that it is the deterioration of the Arab situation to this low level and the submission of the joint Arab will to the adventurers, radicals, outbidders, and killers of Palestinians, which have set the scene for the increase in piratical actions by Israel and a return to its arrogant and conceited policy.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the Israeli military establishment contemptuously shows its fangs whether Ben Gurion, or Eshkol, Golda Meir, Begin, or Peres is sitting in the prime minister's chair. It adds that each one of them belongs to a group loyal to the god of war; expansion, settlement, and colonization are their objectives. The paper calls on the international community to translate its condemnation of Israel into sanctions that will deter a repeat of the aggression.

AL-JUMHURIYAH points out that Israel's leaders have, through their aggressive act against the PLO leadership, challenged all the peace efforts emanating from Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO. These efforts attracted international support which was expressed in the hall of the UN General Assembly.

Concluding its editorial, the paper says that it is our duty and right to define our relations with others in light of their response to this challenge. Thus we will know who is our friend and who is our enemy.

AL-AKHBAR comments on the statement by Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, in which he said that the motive for the Israeli raid is understandable, although the use of violence is regrettable. The paper says that the U.S. Administration is thus trying to tone down its earlier unfortunate reaction to the Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. It adds that the administration believes that by this statement it will improve its image; its first reaction was greeted with bitterness and amazement by Arab and world public opinion.

AL-AKHBAR notes the cable of condolences sent by President Ronald Reagan and his Secretary of State George Shultz on the Tunisian victims, and Speakes' insistence on not expressing condolences on the Palestinians, as if they are creatures from another race who do not deserve U.S. humanitarianism.

The paper denounces the U.S. President's refusal to send condolences on the Palestinian victims, despite his awareness that they were civilians who had nothing to do with the matter. The paper says: This is the humanity of the United States.

Communique on Khark, Nowruz Attacks, Other Actions

JN031752 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,977 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 3 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Those who kindled war and insist on continuing it are paying the price in the form of profuse blood and comprehensive destruction, while Iraq is scoring one victory after another. Iraq's edifice, which vexed the spiteful, is getting higher, thanks to God and the determination of all the people.

The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. So that the regime of the despots in Tehran may remain in the abyss of utter despair, so that these stupid mobs will realize that they are too small to fight or rival lofty Iraq, and so that they understand that war is not a game in the corridors of politics but a heavy price that will cost them their resources and existence, our giant Air Force planes carried out a fierce and destructive raid on the rubble of Khark Island to keep the Iranian rulers without oil whose revenues they exploit to sow sedition, chaos, and aggression. After carrying out their duty at 0750 [0450 GMT] today, our eagles returned with their aircraft both safely and triimphantly. Blessed be God, the best supporter.

2. Through the bountiful offerings of its zealous sons and the wisdom of its leadership, great Iraq daily proves that those who commit aggression against it and insist on war are the losers and that the destruction they intended to export has brought them destruction and catastrophes that befall them everywhere and at all times. We are strongly determined to uproot every artery that pulses with hatred and every facility that supplies them with the power to pursue war. With successive fierce blows and with all our means — and we have many such means — we will exorcise from their minds the devils' designs and all that is being harbored in their spirits which have been permeated by hatred of all that is good and noble.

After our giant Air Force continued to destroy Khark Island, the turn of our heroic naval force has come so that the lions of the sea would participate with the hawks of the air and the staunch men of the ground forces in destroying the mainstays of aggression and divesting the regime of charlatans of any power with which they can pursue its suspect designs.

In order to maintain the fire in the Nowruz oil fields, which have been ablaze since March 1983, until the war comes to an end despite the attempts of the Tehran rulers and their allies, and in implementation of the will of the Iraqi people and their leadership, our heroic naval force, which is well known for its strength, courage, and accuracy, dealt surprise, concentrated, fierce, and devastating blows to the Nowruz oil fields at 0715 today, further destroying them and fanning their fires. After carrying out their duty, our naval units returned safely and triumphantly to base, protected by God.

May God bless you, brave men of our Navy — commanders, officers, and other ranks. You have quenched the people's thirst and once again stabbed our people's enemies in the heart. Our last invocation is: God, you have bestowed favors upon us. Bestow more upon us. You are the best benefactor.

3. In conjunction with the daring and capable actions of our air, ground, and sea forces, the cavaliers of the helicopter gunships launched bold and brave raids against the defeated enemy remnants opposite our units in the V Army Corps northern sector. Groups of enemy personnel were chased and killed and their equipment and hardware were destroyed. After the helicopter cavaliers carried out their duty with their renowned audacity and valor, they returned safely with their aircraft, praised be God.

4. Subsequent to our Communique No 1,976 issued yesterday, the ignorant enemy's losses in personnel who were sent to the Iraqis' burning fire in yesterday's battle in the heroic V Army Corps northern sector amounted to over 250 dead and large numbers of wounded.

5. An enemy group estimated at an infantry platoon tried to approach our forward positions in the I Army Corps northern sector. Our valiant fighters from the forward units intercepted them. Supported by our artillery and mortars, our fighters clashed with the enemy troops and inflicted large personnel losses. This forced the enemy to send another force estimated at one infantry company in a futile attempt to rescue the group. With splendid steadfastness, our fighters inflicted further losses in personnel. Calls for help were heard and none survived from the two groups except the few who took to their heels.

Elsewhere in the same sector, our efficient artillery men delivered concentrated strikes against enemy positions facing them and managed to destroy two 105-mm guns, two large vehicles, one excavator, and one heavy machine gun, killing some crew men and wounding others. They also destroyed two observation posts. The enemy was seen evacuating its dead and destroyed equipment and hardware.

6. As an expression of its rancor against the lofty edifice of great and developed Iraq, the despotic regime of Iran shelled the suburbs of Mandali and Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 October 1985

Navy Commander on Nowruz Strike

JN040847 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA) — A senior Iraqi commander has stated that all Iranian targets, wherever they may be, are within the reach of the Iraqi Armed Forces.

In an interview with *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today on the devastating strike by Iraqi naval units against the Iranian Nowruz oil field yesterday, the commander of the Iraqi Naval Force and Coastal Defense said that these targets will be completely destroyed when the Iraqi command decides to do so.

The commander said that the Iraqi naval units forcefully and accurately hit Nowruz oil field, destroying the main pump, and that Iraqi observation posts monitored the results of the surprise strike which took place at 0715 yesterday morning.

The commander stressed that the strike came in reply to Iran's claims that it had repaired the two oil wells Iraq hit in 1983 and to reaffirm Iraq's capability to wage war with Iran and expose this regime to world and Iranian public opinion. He said that the strike highlighted Iraq's military expertise, excellent planning, and accurate implementation.

Army Commander on Objective of Iranian Assault

JN031316 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The commander of the 33d Division in the V Army Corps operational sector has asserted that the utter failure of the Iranian enemy troops in their desperate assault the day before yesterday proves Iran's inability to encroach on Iraq's lofty territory. In a statement to an INA correspondent at the battlefront, the Iraqi commander said the main objective of the enemy's assault was to control vanatage points which are considered, from the military and strategic viewpoints, the keys to the (?Sideka) basin. The enemy was dealt a just punishment and sustained great losses in personnel and equipment at the hands of our brave fighters.

The 33d Division commander asserted that the wise directives of leader President Saddam Husayn to the field command had a great effect in achieving all our triumphs over the Iranian enemy.

Ramadan Receives Messages From ROK Leader

JN031332 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has received a written message from South Korean Prime Minister [title as received] No Sin-yong. The message, which was delivered by Yi Chang-pom, ROK consul general in Baghdad, deals with bilateral relations and developing cooperation between both countries in various fields.

King Husayn in London for 'Private Visit'

JN040655 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] London — Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur arrived in London yesterday evening on a private visit to the United Kingdom lasting several days. His Majesty King Husayn also paid a visit to the United States where he participated in celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations organization and delivered an important political speech. His majesty also visited Washington and met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and senior U.S. Administration officials.

Deputy Prime Minister Phones 'Arafat on Raid

JN031534 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Amman — Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali telephoned PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis this afternoon. Al-Majali conveyed the condemnation and denunciation by Jordan — king, people, and government — of the Israeli terrorist aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia on Tuesday. Al-Majali asserted that the aggression is a link in the chain of organized terrorism carried out by Israel to strike at international efforts to achieve a just peace in the Middle East.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on 'Incongruity' of U.S. Stand

JN041128 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 4 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Contradiction Between Stands and Principles"]

[Text] Israel or any party standing by its side cannot conceal the extent of harm that the Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis did to the issue of peace and stability in the Middle East, regardless of Israel's false justifications and untrue claims to hide the terrorist nature of the Israeli entity and its belittling of values, principles, and international norms.

The facts uncovered on the raid and on the involvement of other parties in carrying out the raid shed more light on the truth of stands wanting to torpedo the issue of peace and to hinder the efforts exerted to achieve a just and comprehensive peaceful settlement of the lasting conflict in the Middle East.

It has become clear that the genuine peace moves shouldered by Jordan and the PLO began to achieve positive results which promoted the Palestine question to precedence in terms of international attention. The thrust of peace began to encircle Israel and place the United States before a real test concerning the pursuit of its role as a superpower. This conflicts with the aggressive Israeli trend and Israel's intentions of destroying peace opportunities.

Therefore, the PLO headquarters was a target of organized Zionist terrorism. Likewise, peace was the other target of the Israeli raid with all its meanings, dimensions, and details.

The most regrettable thing is that the United States took part in justifying the Israeli raid on Tunisian territory, in addition to U.S. consideration of the aggression as a legal matter, despite its being a violation of international law and an infringement of international norms, which places Washington vis-a-vis the international consensus condemning terrorism and also places it in a position hostile to international will.

The justifications Israel mentioned for launching its savage aggression against Tunisian territory, saying it was a retaliatory act for the killing of three Israelis in Larnaca, could not fool anyone in this world and we do not believe that they fooled officials in the United States. The U.S. stand justifying the terrorist operation can only be interpreted as encouragement for Israel and a coverup for its blatant aggression against the Palestinian people and the issue of peace.

The U.S. stand showed the incongruity of calling for peace and encouraging Israeli terrorism in undermining peace efforts. It is hoped that the United States realizes that continuing to cover up and defend Israeli practices will not serve peace or the aspirations of the Arab peoples for security, stability, and the acknowledgement of human rights in this part of the world.

On Raid To Impede Peace Process

JN031122 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Oct 85 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "From Larnaca to Tunis, Running Away From Peace"]

[Text] Since the Amman agreement last February and the success achieved by the Jordanian-Palestinian efforts to create an international atmosphere that understands the facts of the conflict in the region, it was clear that the Israelis would fabricate something to torpedo these efforts, pollute this atmosphere, and assassinate the peace endeavors.

It was also clear that the Israelis would perpetrate a new stupid attempt to mix the cards and change the new equation in order to paralyze the effective Jordanian-Palestinian movement in the international arena which was crowned with a world unanimity on the need to convene an international peace conference.

Israel watched His Majesty King Husayn's courageous moves in New York and Washington and his continuous efforts to convince the U.S. Administration of a just solution within the framework of an international umbrella. Israel felt it was in a real political dilemma and that its expansionist schemes were threatened.

The Israeli yacht operation in Larnaca was a pretext used by the Israelis to peddle their new scheme aimed at impeding the efforts of the just peace.

We have no doubt that the yacht operation was carried out by extremist Israeli organs. It was exploited on a large-scale to justify the attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. President Reagan's administration was mistaken when the U.S. president announced that the Israeli attack was a justifiable act of self-defense. Did the PLO need to kill three Israeli tourists in Larnaca to confirm to the world the justice of its cause?

The Israeli yacht operation, which paved the way for the terrorist Israeli operation in Tunis, was carried out only 3 days prior to His Majesty King Husayn's trip to the United Nations where he presented the Jordanian and Arab stand that calls for a just peace from the position of power. The operation in Larnaca also came less than a week after Thatcher agreed to receive a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, a step that achieved a major breakthrough in the Israeli wall in Europe.

However, the angry reactions that stormed the world's various capitals, particularly Western Europe's capitals, as well as the violent debate in Israel itself regarding the usefulness of this terrorist operation against the PLO, all indicate that the Israeli extremists will pay the price of this abominable crime and that they will not continue their tampering, arrogance, and tyranny for long.

The Israeli Government's extremist wing that is usually subjected to pressure from the terrorist settler groups is now about to settle its dispute with the so-called moderate wing by exploding an external crisis that may help restore the formula of alliances inside the Israeli entity in a way that serves the schemes of the extremists who persisted in their war cries and closed all doors before the peace calls.

However, the effects of the savage attack on Tunis will cause this fascist group to drop their cards and will prompt the opening of the path to peace which the region's peoples are seeking — a peace that achieves justice and regains the complete rights of the Palestinian people.

It is wrong to believe that the peace efforts should stop following the Tunis' terrorist operation because there is nothing as effective as calling for a just peace to denude the enemy and expose the enemy's expansionist schemes and objectives that are hostile to stability, security, and progress in the region.

Let the Tunis' terrorist operation be the beginning of a new stage in which the Palestine question will affirm its insistence on a just, honorable solution. Let this be a new experience for the world so that it will further realize the truth about aggressive Israel. Let us keep our eyes wide open because the enemy is tyrannical, malicious, and cunning.

Israeli Raid Ruse To Damage PLO Image, Peace Plan

JN041016 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Oct 85 pp 1, 13

[Editorial: "They Want To Kill the Symbol and Foil the Peace Efforts"]

[Text] All world countries except for the United States have refused to believe that Israel made its barbaric aggression on the PLO headquarters in Tunis in order to avenge the killing of three Israelis in the Cyprot city of Larnaca. They compared this feeble Israeli pretext with the attack on the Israeli ambassador in London in 1982 which Israel used as a pretext to launch its attack on Lebanon. Therefore, Larnaca's incident was only a deceptive cover for premeditated aggression against the PLO command to achieve specific Israeli objectives.

It is clear now that Israel's real objective in its aggression against the PLO is to torpedo the Arab peace plan which His Majesty King Husayn presented to the world following the Amman agreement between Jordan and the PLO last February. The PLO's moderate attitude encircled Israel. Hence, Israel wanted to remove the PLO from the moderate line and push it toward extremism and consequently pull the carpet from under the feet of all those for peace inside the PLO.

It is clear now that achieving a just peace guaranteeing the rights and security of all parties is what Israel fears most, because it means abandoning the occupied territories in exchange for peace. It remains to say that Israel suffers a deep and blind hatred toward everything the PLO represents. We saw how Israel used all its military weight in an attempt to destroy the rifle the PLO fighters carried in Lebanon in the summer of 1982.

Israel is today chasing PLO fighters in Tunisia to break in their hands the olive branch which they brandished to the world to bring about a political solution to their cause based on right and justice.

Therefore, Israel's basic objective in the criminal raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis is to remove the PLO from any process aimed at achieving peace in the future. Moreover, Israel seeks to distort the PLO's image through a wide propaganda campaign which accompanied the aggression in order to prevent any dialogue with or recognition of the PLO by the United States, Britain, or the rest of the European states.

Israel felt that the peace cordon was strangling it, particularly after His Majesty King Husayn succeeded in somewhat changing the U.S. stand toward the PLO and the idea of an international conference and after he succeeded in convincing the British Government to receive two PLO members within a joint Jordanian- Palestinian delegation.

In order that the fence of hatred that Israel constructed in the PLO's face since its establishment will not collapse and in order that the PLO's image shown by Israel to the West, depicting the PLO as a terrorist organization skilled only in killing and kidnapping the innocent, will not vanish, a dramatic act needed to be carried out — an act returning the PLO's image to the old Israeli framework and frightening the United States, in particular, against dealing with the PLO and conseqently destroying the Arab peace plan adopted by Jordan and the Palestinians and maintaining the current situation in the occupied territories.

These are some of Israel's political objectives in the criminal raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. And while the stands of world countries denouncing this raid, after knowing the Israeli intentions behind it, have become clear, the U.S. stand toward the raid is not reassuring. The future of war and peace in the Middle East will depend on this stand and on the changes that may occur in it.

Al-Majali Receives USSR, UK Ambassadors

JN031300 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Amman — Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali received in his office at noon today the USSR ambassador in Amman. The ambassador delivered to the deputy prime minister a copy of the statement issued by the Soviet Government regarding the Soviet diplomats kidnapped in Beirut. The statement affirms that the kidnapping operation is a terrorist act which is unacceptable to the Soviet Union, insists that the captives be released immediately, and warns all sides responsible for the kidnapping, whether directly or indirectly, that they are responsible for all consequences resulting from this terrorist act. The ambassador pointed out that the Soviet Union is conveying the content of this statement to all friendly states in the world.

The deputy prime minister expressed Jordan's strong denunciation of the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats in Beirut, affirming that Jordan has always condemned international terrorism, of which the kidnapping operation is a link in its criminal chain. The deputy prime minister also stressed Jordan's participation with the friendly Soviet Union and its peoples, as well as Jordan's full sympathy with the Soviet Union's stand on this issue.

During the meeting, they discussed the recent developments in the Middle East. The deputy prime minister affirmed Jordan's stand announced by His Majesty King Husayn regarding a just and comprehensive political solution to the Middle East crisis through an international conference with the participation of all the sides to the dispute, as well as the UN Security Council five permanent member-states, including the Soviet Union, whose participation is considered a principal and positive element toward a comprehensive and just political solution to the crisis and toward the assertion of the Palestinian people's just rights.

Before that, the deputy prime minister received the UK ambassador in Amman with whom he exchanged views regarding recent developments in the Middle East, as well as the continuous coordination between Jordan and Britain in this regard. The two meetings were attended by Acting Foreign Minister Hazim Nusaybah.

Islamic Jihad Announces Execution of Buckley

HK040422 Hong Kong AFP in English
0408 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, Oct 4 (AFP) — The underground Islamic Jihad (Holy War) organization announced Thursday night that it has "executed" a U.S. diplomat in retaliation for the Israeli air raid on the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunis on Tuesday.

A type-written announcement received by news bureaus here was accompanied by a photo of the victim, William Buckley, 56, third secretary [age and title as received] of the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon. He was kidnapped here on March 16 last year.

The Jihad communique said Mr Buckley was killed in revenge for the "Israeli-American raid against disinherited Tunisian and Palestinian Moslems. His body is at the disposal of families of the Moslem martyrs, Tunisians and Palestinians" (killed in the air raid).

The photo showed that Mr Buckley had grown thin during his long captivity.

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said in Tunis Thursday that U.S. tanker planes must have refueled in flight the eight planes that bombed his headquarters after the long flight to Tunisia.

The PLO charged that the raid killed about 160 people. Tunisian hospitals reported 56 deaths.

The Jihad communique asserted that the Israeli raid was not really aimed at Mr 'Arafat but was a blow against Palestinians "opposed to the policy of 'Arafat, who capitulates and seeks reconcialiation with Israel at any price."

The statement said the air raid came when Jordan's King Husayn and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak were "on their knees running out of breath trying to get reconciliation that neither America nor Israel wants."

"The raid clearly shows the failure of any sort of reconciliation with Israel and America."

USSR Embassy Tightens Security, Evacuates Personnel

NC040554 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0528 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] At a time when the Kremlin is attaching the utmost importance to ongoing contacts to bring about the release of the kidnapped Soviets, unconfirmed reports are circulating in Beirut to the effect that Moscow may soon decide to evacuate 150 Soviet nationals from the city. Observers believe that the imminent Soviet decision seeks to avoid further attacks against its nationals.

In another development, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* cites sources close to the Soviet Embassy in Beirut as saying that they have information that suicide operations might be carried out by means of booby-trapped cars against the embassy building. Consequently, the paper adds, the Soviet security organs have asked the parties in West Beirut to tighten their security around the embassy.

Personnel Taken to Damascus

NC041012 Paris AFP in English
0956 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Beirut, Oct 4 (AFP) — Sixty wives and children (eds. correct) of Soviet diplomats working here were evacuated from Beirut today, two days after a Soviet official, kidnapped with three colleagues by fundamentalist gunmen, was found slain.

They were evacuated to Damascus, the first leg in their return to the Soviet Union, in four buses and four cars, with three trucks and two vans carrying their belongings.

Akram Shuhayyib, a senior official of the Syrian-backed Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) providing a military escort for the convoy, said the decision to evacuate had been taken after more threats had been made against Soviet personnel, "making their life here untenable."

The embassy had "no intention of suspending its activities in Lebanon," and "there is no question of reducing the number of Soviet officials," he said. There were 150 Soviet nationals in the Lebanese capital before the evacuation.

Early today all roads leading to the embassy building were blocked with concrete slabs and banks of sand were piled up as protection against bombs, while 200 PSP militia, backed by 50 police and 50 tanks, nervously mounted guard.

The evacuation decision was made at a crisis meeting of officials from the Soviet Embassy and the PSP.

Several threats against the Soviet Embassy have been made to the media over the past 48 hours. One said it was to be dynamited.

3 Reportedly Arrested for Soviet Kidnappings

LD041138 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1040 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Beirut, 4 Oct (KUNA) -- The newspaper *AL-SHARQ* published here reported today that informed security sources have said that "three people have been arrested in connection with the abduction of the Soviet diplomats." The pro-Syrian paper said that the three men were arrested at the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah quarter of West Beirut. It added that "those pulling the strings and the implementation of the abduction operation have been unmasked."

The sources say they expect the Soviet diplomats to be released "very soon."

Phalangist Party Condemns Kidnapping of Soviets

NC031700 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The Phalangist Political Bureau has condemned the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats and has described the security flare-up and chaos in West Beirut as unacceptable. The bureau noted that things have gone beyond all limits.

Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah has called for an end to all terrorist activity, including kidnappings, bombings, and the detonation of booby-trapped cars. Dr Karamah has contacted Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov and has condemned the attack on the Russian diplomats. He also expressed his sorrow at the murder of one of them.

Damascus Talks Produce Tripoli Cease-Fire

NC031817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] According to this evening's reports from Tripoli, agreement on a comprehensive cease-fire in the city was reached at the meetings held in Damascus. We have learned that the agreement will be put into effect in the next few hours.

Fighting Continues

NC031947 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Despite the cease-fire agreement announced in Damascus, which was to take effect at 2000 today, our latest report from Tripoli indicates that violent fighting is going on along all the city's combat lines between Islamic Unification Movement gunmen and those from the leftist parties.

Clashes Reported 4 Oct

NC040848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] According to the latest reports from the capital of the north, clashes are now raging along the combat lines in Tripoli. Bursts of sniper and rocket fire can be heard.

No incidents have been reported from other Lebanese areas. However, the crossing points between the two parts of the capital, with the exception of Al-Kafa'at and Al-Masalih, remain closed.

New Group Threatens To Kill Muslim Leaders

NC031956 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] An anonymous caller has contacted the Voice of Lebanon and announced that he belongs to the Black Hand Organization — the Shi'ite Forces [Munazzamat al-Kaff al-Aswad-Quwwat al-Shi'ah], a hitherto unknown group. The caller claimed responsibility for the assassination of Shaykh Na'im Qasim in Spinneys. He did not provide any additional information on the victim. He warned that his organization will assassinate Hizballah's Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah; Salah Arqadan, the Islamic group's political official in charge of Sidon and the south; and Mahir Hammud, member of the Islamic Front of Southern Lebanon. The caller concluded by saying that this is part of a plan to kill those hiding behind religion.

Shaykh's Assassination Denied

NC032003 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Shaykh Na'im Qasim's office has denied reports fabricated by a private radio station concerning an attempt to assassinate him in the Spinneys section of West Beirut. His office warned that this suspect radio is spreading tendentious rumors.

Birri Accuses Phalangist Forces of 'Maneuvering'

NC031839 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri has accused the Phalangist forces of maneuvering, wasting time, continuing their game of gambling, and waiting for regional and international developments.

Birri also discussed the meetings of the Tripartite Committee, which includes the Amal Movement, the Progressive Socialist Party, and the Phalangists. Birri noted: The Amal and PSP representatives on the committee highlighted the need to abolish political sectarianism without any maneuvering. He added: This comes at a time when the temporary has become permanent, and the permanent has become temporary. Article 95 of the Constitution has caused us a good deal of pain, and we are fed up with all this gambling.

Birri pointed out that Likud's return to power in Israel next spring, as well as the upcoming superpower summit, will not turn back the clock. Lebanon has lost quite a bit because of this gambling, and the current situation is more serious still, as Lebanon itself is about to be lost.

Islamic Group Claims Attack on Ba'th Office

NC031651 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Islamic Liberation Organization has contacted the Voice of Lebanon and claimed responsibility for the attack on the Ba'th Party office at the Arab university.

Resistance Fighters Attack Patrol in South

NC031245 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] In the south, national resistance fighters detonated an explosive charge by remote control as a patrol was moving down the (Tarbil-Tallat Kufran) Road. The patrol consisted of two APC's, a Land Rover, and a number of infantrymen. The explosion caused one of the vehicles to catch fire. Meanwhile, another resistance group attacked the second vehicle with rockets and hit it. There were about 10 casualties in the two attacks. The occupation forces then carried out a wide-scale search operation.

Voice of Hope Report

JN031252 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] A series of attacks against the Sujud center belonging to the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] have all failed. Following the treacherous operation against the Al-Shumariyah center the day before yesterday when the attackers benefited from the area neighboring the center being under UNIFIL supervision, the leaderships that used to attack the ASL centers thought they could achieve some victory or inflict damage and harm on other positions. However, they were wrong and their calculations were mistaken, and the military results on the ground ended in serious failure. At 0700 today the elements of the ASL's Sujud center observed a group of armed terrorists trying to infiltrate from the township of Al-Luwayzah in the direction of Mlikh. The center elements opened fire and dispersed the group's elements before it reached its objective.

At 0415 today, the perimeter of the Sujud center was attacked with three rocket shells from the direction of the playground lying between the townships of Al-Rayhan and Sujud. The center elements replied to the sources of fire using the appropirate weapons. These attacks were repeated later but their fate was no better than that of the previous ones. No casualties were reported among the ASL elements.

In another development, an ASL patrol from the Hasbayya barracks discovered two 107-mm katyusha rockets near the township of ('Aynaqiyah) at 0830 today. The rockets were aimed at the military governor's headquarters in the township of Hasbayya. A group of men from the engineering corp immediately arrived on the scene and managed to defuse the two rockets a short while prior to launch time. The group proceeded to explode the rockets.

On another level, two (B-7) rocket shells were fired at 2230 yesterday from the township of Habbush in the direction of the Kafr Rumman center. They were accompanied by salvos from medium-caliber machine guns. The center garrison silenced the sources of fire using tank shells and heavy machine guns. No casualties were reported among the center elements.

As for the Kafr Falus-Lab'a-'Ayn al-Mir front, 106-mm shells fell on the ASL's (March al-Hbayt) position at 0430 today. One center soldier was slightly wounded. The center garrison returned fire and silenced the sources of fire.

Further Details

NC031850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The Martyr Muhammad 'Ali Farhat Group used rockets and automatic weapons to attack an Israeli enemy position in Sujud this morning. One tank was destroyed, and several fires broke out in the position. The enemy, equiped with tanks and heavy artillery, searched the area. This resulted in the martyrdom of three Amal members. They are: Muhammad Darwish, Ghassan Muhsin Murtada, and Hasan 'Abdallah. Their bodies were taken to the hospital.

Second Attack

JN040658 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Our military correspondent in the south said at 1715 yesterday a katyusha rocket was fired at the Yatar center of the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL]. The rocket came from the township of (Ziqqin). No casualties among our elements were reported.

In another development, the National Guard center in the township of 'Ayn Ibil was attacked by RPG's and machine gun fire at 2300 yesterday. No casualties among center elements were reported. Our correspondent also said that ASL elements in the Sujud center combed the area following attacks on their center. They found the bodies of three terrorists.

Cease-fire Agreement Reached for Tripoli, Lebanon

JN032058 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
2010 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, and his delegation at 1800 today. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam attended the meeting.

During the meeting they discussed the security situation in Tripoli and ways to establish security and restore normal life to the city. They also discussed the draft agreement that is being discussed by various forces and parties in Tripoli.

President Hafiz al-Asad affirmed Syria's concern for restoring calm, security, and normal life to Tripoli. He also affirmed the need to unify all honest forces in order to confront the Israelis and their agents and to stand against the capitulatory course that Israel wants to impose on the Arab arena. Viewpoints were in agreement regarding the ways and methods to tackle the situation in Tripoli.

President Hafiz al-Asad then received the following leaders of the national parties in Lebanon: 'Asim Qansuh, George Hawi, 'Ali 'Id, 'Isam al-Mahayiri, 'Abdallah Sa'adah, and Husayn Hamdan. The conferees discussed the situation in Tripoli and stressed the need to establish security and restore reassurance to the city. They also discussed the draft agreement in this regard.

The following is the text of the agreement that was reached:

As a result of contacts among the Tripoli sides for the sake of stopping fighting and ending the painful situation in the city, agreement was reached on the following:

1. A coordination committee shall be formed under the chairmanship of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, It shall consist of the Islamic Grouping, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, the Arab Democratic Party, the Communist Party, and the Socialist Labor Party. It shall be assigned the task of restoring the normal situation to the city of Tripoli and achieving cooperation among all factions, as well as rebuilding what was damaged in the painful fighting among the sides. The committee shall form a number of subcommittees to achieve these tasks. The security subcommittee that will be formed by the coordination committee shall cooperate with the security operations room.

2. A security operations room shall be formed. It will be commanded by the commander of the Syrian forces in the north. Its membership consists of the gendarmerie commander in Tripoli and an officer to be named by the prime minister. This room shall be responsible for all security operations in the city. It will draw up appropriate plans to benefit from the following regular forces: the Internal Security forces, the Lebanese Army — entirely or partly — and the Syrian forces.

3. A comprehensive cease-fire, removal of all armed manifestations, withdrawal of all fighters from all sides, and the handover of their positions to the security force which will be defined by the operations room will take place.

4. Possession of all types of war weapons shall be banned. The security forces shall confiscate any type of weapon and shall be entitled to conduct search and inspection for weapons and adopt measures to confiscate them in accordance with a decision by the security operations room. Weapons shall be handed over to the Syrian forces under the supervision of the operations room. These weapons shall be stored under the name of the quarters who possess the weapons. This room may return these weapons to their owners if it deems it necessary to do so under certain circumstances.

5. Regarding personal weapons, revolvers, or rifles, these shall be collected in the warehouse of every organization provided that they are subjected to the surveillance of the security operations room whenever this room wishes and in a manner that guarantees they will not be removed or used.

6. The security operations room shall define the methods of protection and escort of some leaderships in light of the requests of each organization.

7. The freedom of political work in the city is guaranteed to all forces participating in the coordination committee.

8. A series of meetings within the coordination committee shall begin immediately in order to conduct reconciliations and restore the spirit of confidence and cooperation among all.

9. No one shall be prosecuted because of the past painful events in Tripoli.

This agreement was signed by the leaders of the Lebanese national parties and Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban when President Hafiz al-Asad received them this evening.

It was agreed to cease fire as of 2400 [2100 GMT] tonight.

USSR Embassy Denies Closure of Embassy in Beirut

JN041113 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1100 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] The USSR Embassy in Damascus has categorically denied reports that the USSR Embassy in Beirut was closed. However, the Embassy affirmed the departure of USSR nationals who are residing in Beirut and that 70 USSR citizens, mostly women, will arrive in Damascus in the next few hours.

AL-BA'TH on Reagan's 'Open Message' to Arabs

JN040804 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The U.S. Message to the Arabs," *AL-BA'TH* says:

U.S. President Reagan addressed an open message to all Arabs when he decided that Israel could freely act in Arab territory and airspace, when he decided that the killing of an Arab wherever he may be is one of Israel's rights, and when he informed his Zionist allies that U.S. capabilities are at their disposal as long as they implement what the United States deems necessary for the imposition of its will.

Though Reagan's message is addressed to all Arabs, it specifically concerns those who have always been optimistic about U.S. solutions, even though these solutions are saturated with Arab blood in Tunisia, Lebanon, the occupied West Bank, and the Gaza Strip, where daily assassinations of Arabs are taking place.

What is painful and revolting is that the pillars of the axis of apostasy were asking the White House to condemn Israel's aggression while the planes of the U.S. 6th Fleet refueled the attacking Israeli planes over the Mediterranean. Those who pant after the United States and who disavow their Arab affiliation for the sake of the United States have been too bashful to even express regret over the U.S. stand in the UN Security Council because their friendship with the United States has become even stronger than their family ties.

Referring to the dangers of the capitulatory course, *AL-BA'TH* says that the disgrace which has befallen Al-Sadat's successors has made the Zionist chief of staff boastfully say that any Arab land is not out of the reach of the Israeli arm. By claiming that their calm attitude embarrasses Israel, the 'Arafatists and their twins in the game of liquidation are only deceiving themselves, because Israel does not even want their U.S.-produced peace and because the United States wants them to be only tools and mines in the Arab region.

Will those who have accepted to be bridges over which the rapid deployment forces would pass realize that they have been deceived?

Raps Believers in U.S. Solution

JN030905 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0710 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 3 Oct (SANA) — *AL-BA'TH* says that U.S. support for the Israeli piracy is not new or incidential, since throughout the years of the Zionist entity's existence, U.S. support for Israel and encouragement to pursue acts of aggression and expansion at the expense of the Arab lands have never ceased.

In its editorial today and under the headline "Will the Relinquishers and the Defeatists Take Advice," *AL-BA'TH* says: The gross U.S. endorsement of the new Israeli piracy comes at a time when more than one Arab ruler is at the White House begging to convince Israel to negotiate with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The paper adds: Running after the mirage of the U.S. solution and putting all the eggs in the U.S. basket will not provide protection for the advocates of defeatism and the settlement mongers, since the U.S.-Israeli shocks come to shatter their dreams whenever they advance further in seeking this mirage

AL-BA'TH says: The aggressive Israeli raid against Tunisia came to prove once more that only force will save the Arabs from this enemy and any compromise on the basis of weakness and retreat is a language which the enemy does not understand well. The paper adds that the first, major, and most dangerous enemy of all the Arabs is Israel and its protector, the United States. That's why the main battle of all the Arabs is against this enemy and not against someone else and it is in Palestine and not outside it. Those who believe that fleeing from the battle will save them, are deluded.

AL-BA'TH concludes: Syria has repeatedly urged all the Arabs to understand the dimenssions of the Zionist threat against the Arab nation and affirmed that whoever walks on the path of begging solutions is betraying the cause and paving the way for the Zionist enemy to continually expand its domain of aggression. If the Arabs do not understand this fact, do not possess the power, and do not achieve a strategic balance with the enemy through solidarity, unification of efforts and stands, and pooling of potentials, it is useless to expect that Israel will stop its contentiousness and refrain from aggression and threats.

Return to 'Strategic Balance' With Israel Urged

JN030916 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0740 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 3 Oct (SANA) — *TISHRIN* says: Perhaps the Israeli raid on the Palestinian offices in Tunis is more than enough to deter pro-U.S. Arabs and make them return to the sound path after they relished so much the talks about peace and U.S. intentions in this regard, and after they have flouted to a great extent the fate of their people and the usurped rights and handed all their keys to the United States, their principal ally.

TISHRIN adds: The Arab masses are aware of the dangers of the Zionist strategy and realize that the 11 February agreement and the direct and indirect overtures toward Israel which followed are only part of the U.S. policy of hegemony.

TISHRIN adds: The irrefutable truth which is conspicuous to all is that Israel cannot but be a Zionist entity which is established on terrorism and aggression with the unstinting support of the United States. The paper says that any concession by pro-U.S. Arabs is the direct result of the deviationist policy under the canopy of U.S. rule.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says that establishing a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy is the sound beginning to settling the Palestinian cause in a manner safeguarding Palestinian rights and restoring the nation's dignity.

'Force 17' Claims Murder of Israeli Couple

NC041009 Paris AFP in English 1003 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Jerusalem, Oct 4 (AFP) — A caller claiming to represent Force 17, the security force of Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat, today claimed to have murdered a young Israeli couple.

The couple disappeared while on a picnic the day after the Israeli bombing raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis on Tuesday. At least 56 people were killed.

The caller, speaking to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here, "The two Jews were killed on Wednesday in a forest between Mevo Beitar and Bar-Guiora".

A car belonging to the couple, Edna Harari, 22, a student and Motti Souissa, 28, an electrician, was found on Thursday near Mevo Beitar in Israeli territory.

Persons who said they represented Force 17 claimed the murder of three Israeli tourists in Larnaca, Cyprus on September 25, following which Israel launched its Cotober 1 raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

Italy Cancels Sharir Visit Because of Tunis Raid

TA031332 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1324 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The Italian Government has canceled a visit to Rome by Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir because of the Air Force planes' raid on Tunis. This has been learned by our correspondent Menahem Friedman. Minister Sharir was scheduled to depart for Italy on Sunday for a working meeting with his counterpart, the Italian tourism minister, but the trip, as stated, has been canceled.

France Protests Raid; EC Decides Against Sanctions

TA031315 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

["Exclusive" reports by Ze'ev Struminsky from West Germany and Gid'on Kuts from Paris, and report by the political correspondent]

[Excerpts] Ze'ev Struminsky, the *DAVAR* correspondent in Germany reports:

Bonn — The EC foreign ministers, including those from Spain and Portugal, had considered imposing sanctions on Israel in response to the bombing of the PLO headquarters, but ultimately decided against such a move. The issue was raised during discussions by the EEC Council of Ministers in Luxembourg on Tuesday.

During the ministerial meeting, it was decided to denounce the bombing and to call on the Council's current chairman, Luxembourg's foreign minister, to meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. It was also decided to postpone until further notice the Israeli-European talks on preserving Israel's interests once the EEC expands to incorporate Spain and Portugal at the beginning of 1986. The talks were scheduled for 21-22 October, and their postponement might disrupt the negotiations process.

Later the ministers resumed consultations and issued a final statement which omitted the parts about the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the negotiations within the framework of a joint EEC-Israeli council.

Gid'on Kuts, the *DAVAR* correspondent in France reports:

Paris — 'Ovadya Sofer, the Israeli ambassador in France, was summoned yesterday to the Ministry of External Relations where he was informed of France's protest over the Israeli bombing. Ambassador Sofer rejected the French claims and justified the action. Hundreds of demonstrators gathered last night in the vicinity of the Israeli Embassy, burned the Israeli flag, and shouted pro-PLO slogans. The police, however, did not permit them to approach the embassy.

The Israeli Embassy in Paris has recently received telephone threats and curses from anonymous callers.

Peres Tells Basyuni Raid Should Not Harm Dialogue

TA031214 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met yesterday with Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, and communicated to him a message for Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in which he explains the motives behind the IDF action against PLO bases in Tunis.

Peres emphasized to the Egyptian diplomat that the action was aimed at terrorist centers which are acting to harm the peace process, and that this should not disrupt the continuation of efforts to improve Israeli-Egyptian relations and promote the peace process.

The meeting with Basyuni is part of the efforts the prime minister is making to reduce the political damage incurred as a result of the IDF strike.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office have voiced the hope that it will not be too long before the Tabah talks and the bilateral political dialogue are resumed. A senior source in the Prime Minister's Office said that "it is not only Israel that urgently wants to hold the talks; Egypt, which has requested that the problem of Tabah be overcome soon, is also eager to resume the talks."

Peres Sees No Real Change in Husayn Remarks

TA031513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister has said that King Husayn's remarks at the meeting with the congressmen in the United States are a good sign, but there is no substantive change in them. Mr Peres was speaking to foreign correspondents in Jerusalem.

Earlier it was reported that at the meeting with the congressmen, King Husayn said that the state of war between his country and Israel was over, but he could not make a public declaration to this effect.

Dan Eisenberg, the Voice of Israel correspondent in English, reports that in his talks with the foreign correspondents, the prime minister pointed out that, officially, Jordan is still in a state of war with Israel. Mr Peres again accused the PLO of trying to sabotage the peace efforts.

Asks for Public Declaration

TA031721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister has welcomed King Husayn's remarks to U.S. congressmen about the end of the state of war, as good intentions should be welcomed, he said, but the prime minister would regard these remarks as a genuine political change in the Jordanian position if King Husayn were to make his declaration clearly and in public.

[Begin Peres recording — in English] If the king said it in the secrecy of the American Congress, I welcome it, as I welcome good intentions. I could have seen it an immediate political change if the king would state it publicly, clearly, because the state of belligerency, or the state of war, is not a secret matter. It is an official, declared in full daylight, position of Jordan, and if Jordan is changing it, it should be done in the very same way. [End recording]

The prime minister was speaking with foreign correspondents and his remarks were reported by Dan Eisenberg, the news correspondent in English. The prime minister also said that the proposal to hold deliberations toward peace under the aegis of the UN Security Council constitutes an international trap.

More on International Conference

TA031832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says he welcomes King Husayn's statement to a group of U.S. senators and sees it as a good omen, but does not consider it a sufficient change in Jordanian policy. Peres was referring to Husayn's statement that there is no longer a state of belligerency between Jordan and Israel. The prime minister today addressed members of the Foreign Press Association in Jerusalem. Dan Eisenberg reports:

Peres did not seem duly impressed with the news. Policy statements like that should not be made off the record, the prime minister told the foreign correspondents.

The prime minister said that the proposal to hold peace talks under the auspices of the UN Security Council was, in his words, an international trap. The fact that China did not recognize Israel and the Soviet Union had no relations with it would put Israel at a disadvantage in such negotiations from the very outset. But Peres did leave the door open for some kind of Russian involvement, on condition:

[Begin Peres recording] We shall insist clearly, openly, and unconditionally that if the Russians want to play a constructive role in the Middle East, they have to renew the diplomatic relations with Israel that they have cut off. [End recording]

Peres also reiterated his position that there will be no talks with the PLO while terrorists continue to murder Israelis. The prime minister charged the PLO with undermining the peace process.

[Begin Peres recording] Our feeling all the time is that the PLO is playing a game. It is not only the contradiction between killing and talking; it is the contradiction between two policies that lead in a polarized way in two different directions. [End recording]

Peres said he was prepared to talk with Palestinians, no matter what their views, as long as they did not commit terrorist acts against Israel.

POST Conjectures on Peres' Acceptance of Talks

TA040811 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Oct 85 pp 1, 15

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres may be prepared to accept the "auspices" for peace talks of the U.S., France and Britain — the three great powers which have diplomatic relations with Israel.

This, according to a highly placed source, was the import of Peres's rejection, in an interview this week, of Jordan's proposal that the five great powers comprise the "auspices" — because the Soviet Union and China do not maintain relations with Israel.

"We will not go with Russia until they restore relations," Peres told Israel Television Wednesday night. The high source maintained that, in the context in which they were made, Peres's remarks signalled possible acceptance of the Western powers as the "appropriate auspices" which King Husayn has demanded.

The source argued that this was an example of Peres's greater room for maneuver, and greater readiness to take bold postiions on peace, which perhaps paradoxically, resulted from the IAF attack on the PLO base in Tunisia on Tuesday.

There is a sense among Peres's inner circle that the raid and its aftermath, especially its broad support domestically, may have provided the premier with a much needed boost for his efforts to move ahead on the diplomatic front. Exponents of this logic maintain that the initial outrage from Egypt will moderate, and that Jordan and the Palestinians too will quickly renew their interest in peace moves when they see that Peres, in the U.S. for talks later this month, is strikingly forthcoming.

These exponents say Peres's bolder flexibility will be publicly perceptible in his address to the UN General Assembly, and in his remarks on the White House lawn. They maintain that he has sufficient leeway within the bounds of the unity government's "basic policy guidelines" to take up the American-Jordanian challenge of talks before the year's end.

Eban Interviewed on Husayn Remarks, Initiative

TA031527 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0605 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Interview over the telephone with Alignment Knesset Member Abba Eban, the head of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, by Mikha Friedman and Ilana Dayan; interview preceded by report on remarks by King Husayn to U.S. congressmen to the effect that he recognizes Israel and that the state of war has ended — live]

[Text][Friedman] Good morning to you, Abba Eban. This is what Husayn said in Washington. In your opinion, what should Israel's reaction be? Should we still wait for the telephone call in which Husayn may make even more far-reaching remarks?

[Eban] We have never waited for a telephone call from Husayn: Since 1967, since the day following the 6-Day War, we have initiated very high-level contacts with Jordan. However, I now have no doubt that even without and before making these remarks to the U.S. senators, Husayn is definitely in the midst of a very significant move which is tantamount to an important turning point. It is therefore the height of irresponsibility to speak of his latest initiative as mere verbosity lacking any significance or news.

As for the issue itself, if this report on his remarks is accurate, the Jordanian king is right in saying that he has for a long time recognized Israel's existence, Israel's right to exist within recognized and safe borders according to UN Security Council Resolution 242. I have never felt that King Husayn has any difficulty in recognizing Israel's sovereign existence.

Let me note something about the end to the state of war which will help us understand the progress Husayn has made on this issue. Legally speaking, Anwar al-Sadat was in a state of war with Israel when he spoke in the Knesset and hugged Menahem Begin; legally speaking, he abolished the state of war with us only at the moment of signing the peace treaty which stipulated that the state of war would end and peace would be established between the two parties upon the exchange of the ratification papers of the treaty. Therefore, if Husayn talks of eliminating the term state of war, of calling off this state of war, even before working out a peace treaty with us, we should definitely appreciate any progress in this direction.

[Dayan] Mr Eban, do you appreciate this change despite the fact that it was introduced in secret and not in public; in fact, that King Husayn is not prepared to make the same remarks from the UN General Assembly rostrum, for example?

[Eban] First, a sane person cannot imagine that a talk with several senators can be kept secret. I have never spoken with even one single senator without the conversation being publicized later. However, the occasion on which these remarks were made, the meeting with the senators, is not to be dismissed. Husayn could definitely assume that his remarks would gain publicity, and the senators, after all, constitute one of the national elements of the United States. However, even before and without this statement, it was clear that Husayn's ideology and diplomacy have been set in motion. This is an initial move which is subject to some constraints, a move which contains a number of contradictions, but he surely wants to reach negotiations with us. Therefore, it was the height of irresponsibility for some among us to put out the fire of this initiative, especially in view of the belief expressed in some circles here — a belief which in my opinion is unfounded — that our antiterror defensive, that the measures we adopted in Tunisia, will delay or even paralyze the peace process. In this context, if even after this shock Husayn continues to explore with senators the possibility of ending the state of war and to repeat his policy in favor of recognizing Israel, this is an important fact. It is important for us to be aware that this is an important meeting. I am not saying that we [word indistinct] negotiations, but surely, if we refrain from remarks such as those by Shamir and Arens and believe that we have a promising, although complicated, situation here, we will have done our duty both by the present and future generations.

Weizman on Next Government, Opinion of Air Raid

TA032116 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman has hinted that he will not be a minister in a government headed by Yitzhaq Shamir if the rotation is implemented. In an interview with "Mabat," Minister 'Ezer Weizman makes his being a minister after the rotation dependent on political progress on the Palestinian issue, but he emphasized that he doubts whether Mr Shamir will make such progress. Mr Weizman also said that instead of bombing the PLO headquarters in Tunis, he would have tried to wipe out the perpetrators of the murder of the three Israelis in Larnaca and this, in his opinion, could have been done. Our correspondent Ya'aqov Ahime'ir interviewed Minister 'Ezer Weizman today.

[Begin videotape] [Weizman] Let it not be thought that I am against the war against terrorism; of course I am in favor of the war against terrorism. But there is a question as to the method used and the interminable belief that this method can influence the political process.

[Ahime'ir] How do you think Israel should have reacted to the murder of the three people in Larnaca? Maybe it should not have reacted at all. What is your view?

[Weizman] There is something very interesting here. We often say that we are involved in a constant war against terrorism. If we are in a constant war, perhaps we should have bombed Tunis before the Larnaca operation. That was a classic retaliatory action, of the type we carried out in the 1950's and 1960's, but using different methods. The idea however was the same, and it did not prevent wars nor did it further the political process. As I see it today, a government that is in a state of peace with Egypt, that is involved in the process that has begun with Jordan, and it is a fact that every day we all read and reread the speech to see where there is a ray of hope, and I think there is more than a ray of hope [changes thought] I think — and I said this at the very beginning, right after Husayn's speech — that Husayn has made a political move of enormous significance. I think this is the first time he has said things no Arab leader has said since Al-Sadat, and perhaps in many ways what he said was more significant than what Al-Sadat said. It is also worthwhile to read Al-Sadat's speech to the Knesset 8 years ago. In it he said, among other things, that even if there is peace between Egypt and Israel, and even if there is peace with all the Arab countries and the confrontation countries, everything will basically be worthless if the Palestinian problem is not solved. I think that at this time there must be a feeling and a sense in the nation that its leadership is taking it along a political path, not just one on which it occasionally gives way to emotions and lets itself say: Our strength lies in the fact that we bombed a terrorist camp 2,400 km away from us. This is very nice, but the political process is not being given the significance and the right direction that the nation, which has doubts, needs. This is why I voted as I did. I think there were other ways, ways this is not the place to discuss, much quieter ways, ways that deal with the perpetrators themselves. I would have tried to get my hands on the three murderers and, in simple Hebrew, wipe them out, and I think this could have been done.

[Ahime'ir] Likud circles have mentioned the matter of the rotation, which is soon to be implemented. I would like to ask you a straight question: Will you be a minister in a government headed by Yitzhaq Shamir, on the assumption that the rotation is implemented?

[Weizman] That is a question that is very much to the point and very significant and I will not avoid answering it. If Yitzhaq Shamir furthers the relations with Egypt, opens talks with King Husayn and with Palestinian representatives for a peace settlement between us and Jordan, if he takes over and furthers the issue of the Palestinian problems with all its aspects and solutions as signed in the Camp David agreement, and if he does his best for the nation on the political issue, I will also serve under him. I just doubt that he will do so.

[Ahime'ir] And if he does not?

[Weizman] If he does not, we will reassess the situation. I already told a much greater leader than Yitzhaq Shamir my opinion of his political moves.

[Ahime'ir] And you left his government?

[Weizman] That is a fact. [End videotape]

3 Oct Morning Press on Raid, Husayn Initiative

TA031113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *DAVAR* says that the degree of effectiveness of the Tunis air strike can be argued, but in view of what preceded it, it is difficult to say it was not legitimate, that a country should forgo security for its citizens. The United States showed understanding on this matter and its position was unequivocal: It recognized that the Air Force operation was an act in self-defense. This will undoubtedly be reflected in the UN Security Council deliberations and hopefully also in a veto of strange proposals already raised by the Tunisian representative and others which may still surface.

HATZOFE writes that the IDF must continue to use all its resourcefulness in striking the terrorists and continually pursuing them so as to prevent them from organizing and leading a peaceful life. At the same time, we should maintain a high level of alertness so as to prevent terrorist acts in Israel and abroad. For all the glory involved in the Tunis operation, it did not solve the problem, as no single operation can solve it really.

THE JERUSALEM POST says that Husayn's practical proposals, unlike the remarks surrounding them, seem flexible enough, and it is possible they will satisfy both sides. However, King Husayn should not expect Israel, whatever its government, to agree to participation in the talks by the PLO which has not changed its ways. Israel will also not refrain from striking at the terrorists whenever this is necessary.

4 Oct Morning Press Editorials

TA040825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 4 Oct 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *HA'ARETZ* says it seems the prime minister had better seize upon King Husayn's replies to U.S. senators' questions and continue the efforts aimed at promoting the peace process. One should take into consideration the fact that Husayn said this against the background of a loud chorus of Arab countries denouncing the Air Force attack on the PLO commands in Tunisia. King Husayn's declaration that Jordan's state of war with Israel has ended is courageous, and it is worthwhile for Shim'on Peres to continue to examine how far we can go in the contacts with Amman.

DAVAR writes that even if this statement on ending the state of war is not meaningful, King Husayn's remarks from the UN General Assembly rostrum are still valid. They contain a challenge and put Israeli diplomacy and statesmanship to the test. It is doubtful that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's reaction in his UN General Assembly speech in which he invited King Husayn to demonstrate his desire for peace by presenting no conditions, as was the case with President al-Sadat at the time, is convincing since, according to the paper, it is known that Mr Shamir was opposed also to Al-Sadat's peace initiative. Israel must not wait and come up with a wise reaction only when it is pushed into doing so.

Lubrani on S. Lebanon, UNIFIL-ASL Relations

[Editorial Report] Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic at 1700 GMT on 3 October carries an interview with Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, by Robert Dassa and Mahmud Abu Bakr. The interview, which is in the framework of the "Meeting" program, is conducted in Hebrew.

Lubrani expresses amazement at President Mubarak's accusation that Israel is cooperating with the Syrians in massacring the Palestinians. Lubrani calls this "libel unfit for intelligent people," and says that Israel's sole intention in the Air Force attack on Tunisia was to hit the center of PLO terrorism.

Referring to the kidnapping and murder of Soviet diplomats in Beirut, Lubrani states that it is ironic that the Soviets, who sponsor and train terrorists, have now become victims of terrorism themselves. He goes on to express the hope they will learn a lesson from this tragedy.

Asked about the upcoming visit of Brian Urquhart to our region in order to discuss the extension of UNIFIL mandate, Lubrani stressed that Israel has no intention of extending the deployment of UNIFIL all the way to the international border between Israel and Lebanon.

On the question of coexistence between UNIFIL and the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], Lubrani says that "the two sides, UNIFIL and the local forces — or to call the baby by its name, the ASL — know very well that in order to maintain a level of security we must find a way for these two forces to operate side by side." Lubrani goes on to say that as these two forces have got used to working side by side, the number of confrontations between the two has decreased, and that "the atmosphere on the whole is more relaxed."

On the effectiveness of UNIFIL's performance, Lubrani points out that "UNIFIL cannot detain, try, and imprison people. UNIFIL is a force that lacks the necessary clout to enable it to be the sole factor responsible for the region."

Regarding the situation in southern Lebanon and the performance of the ASL, Lubrani says: "I must say that on the whole I see the developments in southern Lebanon as positive, despite the fact that it is not a calm area, and we are certainly aware of this fact. However, the local forces, the ASL as well as local citizens who cooperate with each other, are successful in maintaining a satisfactory level of calm."

Referring to accusations made by a southern Lebanon Shi'ite cleric to the effect that Israel has annexationist intentions in Lebanon, Lubrani says he is sick and tired of having to reiterate again and again Israel Government announcement that "it has absolutely no intention of annexing even one square inch of Lebanon."

Lubrani adds that "one of the basic principles, from our point of view, regarding the concept of the security strip, is that this is a security strip within Lebanon, on Lebanese territory, and is not in any way separate from the rest of Lebanon. Every citizen in the south must feel free to travel northward at any time and in any way." Lubrani adds, however, that there are "objective problems," such as attempts by hostile forces to infiltrate and smuggle arms into the security strip, and therefore preventive measures are enforced. They, however, "do not prevent, and I hope they will not prevent in the future, any Lebanese citizen from traveling south to north and north to south."

Lubrani stressed that "in cases in which Israel feels obliged, on the basis of the government decision, to back up the local forces and the ASL, it does so, and it does so in whatever way it deems appropriate, and it gives the ASL the feeling that we are helping it to maintain a satisfactory level of security in the security strip."

Addressing the issue of the Amal movement, Lubrani says he has no doubts its members are intelligent, thinking people, who read the Israeli press and know very well what Israel wants. He adds, however, that "today Amal is not at liberty to make its own decisions and to act accordingly," due to the fact that Amal receives its weapons from Syria. "The Syrians have a say in Amal and are certainly exerting their influence in order that Amal fulfill Syria's and not necessarily its own objectives." Lubrani also points out that extremist Iranian organizations are busy inciting Amal to take extremist policies.

On the Syrian threat, Lubrani says that Israel does not take too seriously Syrian declarations regarding its desire to reach strategic parity with Israel and regarding the implementation of the military option against Israel, because "such demagoguery and rhetoric emanate from Damascus constantly." The Syrians must be reminded, however, that Israel can strike Syria very effectively when it must. Lubrani says that "our ability to react is improving over the years, and perhaps Tunisia is a good example of this." Lubrani adds, however, that Israel is "willing to talk. At every opportunity we tell the Syrians: Instead of shooting, instead of sending car bombs, instead of operating a military steamroller, let's talk. This is also our answer, an ongoing answer."

Rabin Meets with Irish Defense Minister on UNIFIL

TA031350 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The defense minister has said Israel is not interested in the continued presence of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon. Minister Rabin emphasized Israel will not demand that UNIFIL be withdrawn, but it will not agree to having its deployment extended to the international border. These remarks were made during a meeting with the Irish minister for defense, who is currently visiting Israel. The defense minister also told the guest that it would be desirable for UNIFIL to tighten cooperation and coordination with the army of southern Lebanon in order to avoid unnecessary incidents.

Four Terrorists Killed in Fire Exchanges With ASL

TA040954 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0923 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] The bodies of four terrorists who were killed last night in exchanges of fire with an army of southern Lebanon [ASL] patrol were discovered in the security zone in southern Lebanon. Searches are continuing in the area.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht adds that six RPG's were fired this morning at ASL positions. There are no casualties. The fire was directed from the area north of the security zone.

New Settlement Established on Golan Heights

TA040812 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpt] We will now hear for the first time about Qidmat Zevi: This afternoon a founding ceremony was held in the center of the Golan Heights for the Qidmat Zevi settlement, the first moshav on the Golan Heights.

Data on Government Spending, Money Printing

TA011059 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1040 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] We have data on the injection of money into the economy which indicates that compared to the last few months, there was an increase in that injection in September. In September, the government funneled 3.4 billion shekels — $1.8 million — into the economy, and suffered a 5-percent increase in government expenditure compared to July and August. In the second quarter of the year, the government's spending was reduced by 13 percent compared to the first quarter. Our correspondent Yaron Kulas reports that since the economic program was first launched, the government has absorbed 211 billion shekels. The Treasury noted this with great satisfaction, claiming that the main objectives of the economic program are to cut the budget and decrease the scope of money printing.

Briefs

1985 Quarterly GNP Growth — In the first quarter of 1985, the GNP has made a sharp increase of 6.8 percent compared to the last quarter of 1984. According to the Bank of Israel Research Department's data, this hike followed a 5.5-percent drop in the last quarter of 1984. Compared to the parallel period last year, the GNP registered a 4.1-percent increase. At the same time, a 5.4-percent increase has been marked in private consumption in the first quarter of the year, compared to the last quarter of 1984. [Excerpts] */Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Sep 85 p 1 TA/*

OAU Statement Condemns Israeli 'Aggression'

AB021739 Dakar PANA in English 1734 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Oct (PANA) -- The Organization of African Unity (OAU) today vigorously condemned the act of banditry and aggression perpetrated against Tunisia, a member state of the OAU, by the Zionist regime of Israel on Tuesday.

The OAU said in a statement issued in Addis Ababa that Israel's attack on PLO headquarters in Tunis, killing some 60 people and wounding a large number of others, was committed in flagrant disregard of international law and norms and in a "reprehensive act reminescent of racist South Africa's incursions into sovereign black African neighbouring states".

The latest Zionist aggression will not only aggravate the already tense situation in the Middle East but is also an indication of Tel Aviv's bad faith in reaching a just and lasting peace in the region, the OAU noted.

The OAU reiterated its appeal, made on several occasions in the past, to the international community to exert effective pressure on Israel in all fields in order to comply with decisions made at various international forums and to end its illegal occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories.

The OAU avails itself of the occasion to reaffirm to the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, its steadfast support and its unwavering solidarity with their just cause and inalienable rights, the statement said.

ALGERIA

Ibrahimi Addresses UN Security Council on Raid

LD032107 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Speech by Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi at 2 October UN Security Council meeting on Israeli raid on Tunis PLO headquarters, in New York]

[Text] The United Nations, 3 Oct 85 (APS) — The Zionists have once again dealt a blow, this time in Tunisia, thus expanding its field of aggression from the Arab east to the Arab Maghreb. Algeria believes that this concerns it for two reasons: first, because the security and national and territorial sovereignty of sister Tunisia were harmed; and second, because the Palestinian people are pursued no matter where they seek shelter. This aggression reminds the Algerian people of the tax paid by Tunisia through Saqiyat Sidi Yusuf [town bombed by French] for the sake of Algerian independence. Tunisia today paid a second tax for the national rights of another people: the Palestinians. One cannot recall this incident without being especially touched because the matter concerns a country whose vigilance and spirit of responsibility has characterized its work in international relations, and in particular its determination when the cause is the freedom of peoples, the achievement of their aspirations, and the realization of their rights.

This aggression against Tunisia has not only violated its sovereignty; at the same time it was an aggression against the Arab Maghreb, the Arab nation, and Africa. It also is considered a challenge to the international organization at a time when it has been meeting to register the legitimacy and fitness of the supreme ideals of the United Nations. If there is a deviation from these principles and supreme ideals and a flagrant violation of the symbolism of this session, which aspires to achieve peace, we find it in the aggression against Tunisia, which falls within the context of the logic and objectives of Zionism, which it has never ceased to declare openly.

Zionism has widened the scope of its aggression to the Arab Maghreb and this constitutes an aspiration it has never concealed. This criminal action is not suprising and if there are those who did not expect it, they are the sleeping consciences who have forgotten the nature of Zionism. The aggressive violence has spread to cover this wide area stretching from the Gulf to the ocean because the Zionist strategies have (?earmarked) it as a sphere for the consecration of its constant aims of domination and expansion.

Thus we find that Zionism has no basis or philosophy other than the denial of peace. Algeria has confirmed and confirms anew with more conviction in these hours that have brought new arguments to confirm what it has always believed in, that Zionism is expansionist and a plan for hegemony which has (?no) boundary. This is a reality and the work for the annihilation of the Palestinian people is another (?reality).

The Arab nation today has no other course than to unite its ranks, strengthen its will, and gather its forces. Disuity in Arab ranks has been a major factor in Zionist strength,and disunity in the Arab will has been a factor in the consolidation of Zionism; the weakness of its will and its scattering in wrong fighting has enabled Zionism to impose on its special struggle. A lesson must be learned from all this and the Palestinian resistance should contemplate all these facts; this resistance in which lies the will of the Palestinian people never to capitulate and to achieve what it wants. The daily tragedies that the Arab nation and Palestinian people suffer receive the consideration [ar mura'at] of the Arab nation and this council is a witness to this.

History will record that those who strive to kill the hope in the soul of the Palestinian people have achieved the contrary;and history will record that those who thought that concealing, justifying, or granting legitimacy to the Zionist aggressive actions, wherever committed, and thus encouraging it, have also achieved the contrary. History will record that the response to violence and oppression will only be a stronger ambition for liberation. They shoulder the responsibility for the Middle East tragedy and are also responsible for what has happened to Tunisia recently. The Middle East crisis and the Palestine problem are of the same age as the United Nations, and this forces it to shoulder its responsibilities in this respect, for its principles to be respected. One should not remain silent regarding aggression and aggression should not go unpunished. The council finds itself with the need to depart from tolerance of the fait accompli, and to consecrate the extermination of its conscience, as dictated by the flagrant violation for whose consolidation this council cares. [sentence as received] It is not surprising to find Tel Aviv and Pretoria accused of crimes of a [word indistinct] nature aimed against a whole continent from the north to south, which is in solidarity against the collusion of two obvious enemies.

If there is an occasion for the awakening of conscience, the 40th anniversary of the United Nations provided it, and we hope that the Security Council will exploit it in the name of the task it is performing for peace. Thus we find that the matter concerns (?its) credibility and the credibility of all that we are celebrating today for the sake of a better world, and to achieve this the crimes of Zionism and apartheid should be eliminated forever. This council can confirm this necessity because it is capable of preserving its image and the image of all the organizations under its banner. The crimes to which it has turned a blind eye or ignored, will not serve it.

LIBYA

U.S. Implicates Itself in Israeli Raid on Tunis

LD031525 Tripoli JANA in English 1443 GMT 3 Oct 85

["American Government Involvement in the Raid on Tunis" — JANA headline]

[Text] Washington, Muharram 19, Oct 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The American Government has denied that the Israeli aircraft which raided the Tunisian capital on Tuesday have taken off from an American aircraft carrier stationed in the Mediterranean although it admitted at the same time the new facilities on board Israeli aircraft which took part in the raid have enabled them to carry out the raid on Tunis successfully.

Thus the U.S. Government uncovers its own involvement in the raid on Tunis despite the denials.

Statement Urges Arab Unity Against Zionist Enemy

LD031230 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1110 GMT 3 Oct 85

["Text" of statement by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison on the Israeli "raid on the Tunisian capital;" issued on 3 October]

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Oct (JANA) — The Israeli raid on the headquarters of the PLO in sisterly Tunisia represents a terroristic aggression by the Zionist enemy and the United States of America.

The attack on the Tunisian capital has proved that the Zionist enemy, with America behind it, considers the Arab nation as one enemy, right or left, east or west, or (?top or bottom). It has also proved that the peace initiatives and the capitulative agreements are nothing but an American-Israeli trick to tear apart the unity of the Arab nation.

It is ironic that the aggression comes while assurances, guarantees, and promises of security pour from the United States to some Arab countries and at the same time that it allies itself strategically with the Zionist enemy and supplies it with every nuclear destructive capability and with the financial, political, economic, and military assistance to obliterate the Arab nation and destroy Arab existence.

The time has come for the Arab nation to wake up from its lethargy. The stable David agreements, the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the invasion of Lebanon, the destruction of the Palestinian camps, and the raid of the PLO headquarters in Tunis, all represent the attitude of deprication, mockery, and scorn of the this nation, which now stands at a crossroads of a national awakening to unite its countries and restore its dignity and glory and a humiliating death under the wheels of the Zionist death train.

It is also time for the Arab nation to comprehend what we have said and repeated: The Zionist enemy has no objective except ending Arab existence, not even accepting the surrender of the capitulators, and the American Government has made its capabilities available to it to achieve this aim.

What is happening today confirms the credibility of the appeal of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] for Arab unity.

The appeal does not stem from a vacuum but is dictated by a total awareness of the serious challenges confronting this nation, which now must face its destiny and realize the seriousness of what is awaiting it and must overcome whatever has led to its fragmentation, weakness, humiliation, and the threat to its existence.

The SPLAJ calls on the Arab nation not to humiliate itself on the doorstep of the Security Council and to rise to the challenges confronting it so that it can defend its dignity, which has been violated, and retaliate, through its popular and official organizations, against the Zionist aggression with all its means and capabilities, at the forefront of which is the speedy response to the appeal for Arab unity. The Arab nation has no alternative — either unity or destruction.

Official Meets Syrian, Iranian on Israeli Raid

LD031548 Tripoli JANA in English 1438 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] New York, Nuharram 19, Oct 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison held a meeting here last Tuesday with the foreign ministers of Syria and Iran.

They reviewed the latest developments in the Arab region in the wake of the Israeli aggression on Tunis, and coordination of joint stands during the emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Moroccan Prime Minister

LD020854 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] This evening the brother leader of the Al-Fatih revolution received Moroccan Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani, Moroccan Minister of National Education and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Azzedine Laraki, and Major General Mohamed Kabbaj, the envoys of King Hassan II.

Tunisian Groups Urge Severing Ties With U.S.

LD040840 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0822 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 4 October — Six opposition parties and movements in Tunisia have called on the Tunisian Government to sever political relations with the United States following its involvement in the Israeli raid on Tunis last Tuesday.

In a note yesterday the Tunisian opposition denounced the U.S. Government's support for the raid and demanded at the same time a total review of all Tunisian foreign policy options.

The opposition also called in their note for the holding of a meeting of all opposition factions and the organization of a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tunis and delivery of a protest note to it.

The participants in the Tunisian opposition note were: the Socialist Democrats Movement, the Communist Party, the Popular Unity Movement, the Socialist Progressive Assembly Party, and the Islamic Trend Movement.

It is recalled that the Tunisian authorities have banned demonstrations for fear of disruption of order and security, as the authorities put it.

SUDAN

Number of Abortive Coup Detainees Rises to 239

EA031915 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 3 Oct (SUNA) — At its regular session here this morning under the chairmanship of General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, the Transitional Military Council acquainted itself with a comprehensive security report covering all regions of the country, and on the recent incidents in the national capital. Naval Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn, the council's official spokesman, said in a press statement following the meeting that the number of detainees in the recent incidents has reached 239. He added that some of the military personnel who were detained following the incidents, were released for lack of evidence of the charges against them.

Foreign Minister GCC Relations, Domestic Issues

GF031842 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Doha, 3 Oct (WAKH) — Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub praised the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council as a good example of regional cooperation based on a scientific planning seeking a regional unity in preparation for a comprehensive Arab unity.

In an interview with the Qatari daily *AL-RAYH* published today the Sudanese minister described his country's relations with the GCC as strong whether on bilateral level or with the GCC as an economic and political gathering. He praised the assistance given by the council's six member states to the Sudan at needy times hoping that other aid would be offered to salvage the sagging economy of the country.

Concerning the joint Arab action Ayyub expressed the hope that reconciliation committees formed by the recent Casablanca Arab summit would succeed in patching up inter-Arab differences and achieving genuine Arab solidarity to encounter all challenges especially that of Zionism.

He also hoped that the Iraq-Iran war would immediately come to an end referring to Iraq's keenness to end this war. He confirmed his country's readiness to take part in any effort designed to put an end to the war and restore peace and stability to the region.

The Sudanese minister dismissed a call for establishing an alternative organization to replace the Organization of African Unity pointing out that the idea was just a proposal but no serious contacts were made in this regard. He added the success achieved by the OAU in dealing with the African Continent's issue made it the only acceptable economic and political channel which receives support by all African countries.

Speaking of the problem of south Sudan, the Sudanese foreign minister said the April revolution, since the very day of its emergence called for a peaceful solution for the problem and rejected military options which proved a failure in Sudan during the past three decades. The Sudanese revolution did not seek to contain dissident south leader Garang nor to weaken him but rather to convince him to accept the solution of the problem of the south and other relevant problems through dialogue and not through the gun, he noted.

About his country's relations with the Soviet Union the Sudanese minister said Sudan was working for patching up the rift in these relations. He pointed out that a Sudanese delegation will leave for Moscow in the near future to improve Soviet-Sudanese relations. Sudan is also planning to reopen its embassies in a number of Eastern bloc countries for its need of the assistance of these countries, he said.

Party Denies Members Involved in Coup Attempt

JN031200 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum Oct 3 SUNA — The Sudanese African Congress Party affirmed its condemnation for any attempt to seize power by aggression or for a coup to be made by any party.

The party denied in a statement issued here yesterday the complicity of its members in the coup attempt, pointing out that the party adopts the Trade Union Alliance principles and policies which believe in democracy, negotiation and national coexistence and reject aggression and coups.

The statement condemned what it called media blackout over last events and called for the publication of all the details concerning the coup attempt.

Siwar al-Dhahab Praises Libyan Policies, Support

LD031023 Tripoli JANA in English 0917 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Muharram 19, October 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, head of the interim Military Council in the Sudan, lauded the policies of the Great 1st September Revolution and its continuous support of the revolution of the Sudanese people.

Speaking during his meeting yesterday morning with the delegation of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress, General Siwar al-Dhahab said: Your presence with us here in these circumstances through which the Sudanese people are going is clear indication of brotherhood and strong ties which link the two fraternal people in Libya and Sudan which helped speed up the success of the people's revolution in Sudan. These continued links he added can only help to strengthen the cohesion between Sudan and Jamahiriyah as a step towards pan Arab unity which is the decisive answer to the dangers our Arab nation is facing latest of which was yesterday's aggression by the enemy on the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

General Siwar al-Dhahab pointed out during his meeting with the delegation of the General People's Congress that the continued exchange of visits between the Jamahiriyah and the Sudan will have the greatest effect in confirming the courageous stands of the Great Al Fateh Revolution with the revolution of April 6 and which played a big part in its success.

He referred to the importance of establishing joint institutes and companies which has been agreed upon between the Jamahiriyah and the Sudan.

The assistant secretary of the General People's Congress conveyed the greetings of the leader of the revolution to the heroic people of Sudan and the Military Council and Government of Sudan.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Addresses Ministers on Israeli Raid

LD031730 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Tunisian public opinion, at the forefront of which is President Habib Bourguiba, is following with great concern the development of the situation following the Israeli aggression on the Tunisian Republic.

Today President Bourguiba chaired a regular meeting of the Council of Ministers at the presidential palace in Carthage. The great combatant, President Habib Bourguiba, opened the council session by expressing his profound indignation at the sinful aggression committed by the Israeli forces last Tuesday [last word as heard] morning against Tunisia. His excellency strongly denounced the criminal air raid carried out by the Israeli Air Force on the area of Hamman al-Shatt in Bordj Cedria, which inflicted death and injury on scores of innocent victims, violated the sanctity of our country and its national sovereignty, and was carried out in defiance of all international laws and norms.

His excellency made it clear that Tunisia has been subjected to aggression and raids more than once, and its people have sustained various forms of sacrifice. All this was overcome only because of its effective solidarity with the exploited peoples and its support for the causes of freedom and justice, implemented with all seriousness and firmness, and not by empty slogans and noisy propaganda.

The great combatant added that steadfast Tunisia, while aware of the duties imposed by humanitarian and fraternal obligations, and while strongly denouncing the arrogance of the professionals of international terrorism, emphatically affirms its loyal commitment to the the causes of right and freedom, at the forefront of which is the Palestinian cause.

The president expressed his appreciation for the sympathy and solidarity of the fraternal Arab and African countries, as well as the nonaligned countries, the socialist European countries, and particularly the countries of Western Europe, all of which have stood by the side of Tunisia and unambiguously condemned the Israeli aggression. His excellency stressed that this unanimous international stand is a source of admiration and stands as witness to the wisdom and foresightedness of Tunisia's policy.

His excellency also expressed his astonishment over the biased and negative attitude taken by the United States alone. He informed the council that he had summoned the American ambassador and expressed to him firmly and clearly his profound concern regarding America's supportive attitude, which the White House announced immediately after the aggression was committed against Tunisia. He also strongly and insistently stressed to him the need for the American Government to change its negative attitude, which goes against international law and ethics.

The supreme combatant expressed his deep satisfaction with the stances of fraternal solidarity and the spontaneous backing shown by the Tunisian people toward the victims of the aggression, praising in particular the hard work of the national Army, the security forces, the National Guard, and the civil protection officials, doctors and health personnel, and all those who helped rescue the victims and lessen the effects of aggression.

The supreme combatant concluded his address by stressing the current importance of science and technology. He recalled his recommendations for efforts to be intensified and potentials exploited in order to train more senior personnel capable of following development and new discoveries. His excellency also urged Arab states to allocate a large part of their material assets to gain control over advanced technology in order to escapethe humiliation of economic and political subservience, and to guarantee the conditions of strength and invulnerability in either a state of war or peace.

Foreign Minister Urges UN Action on Raid

LD032351 Tunis TAP in French 1530 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 3 Oct (TAP) — The Tunisian foreign affairs minister spoke Wednesday at the UN Security Council, which met to examine Tunisia's complaint against Israel following the Israeli aggression against Tunisian territory. He said: "You have been informed through an official communication by my government about the facts of an act of aggression against Tunisia, the responsibility for which has been officially claimed by Israel. [quotation marks as received] This aggression resulted in the loss of many lives, the toll being provisionally estimated at more than 60 people dead and more than 100 injured. It has, moreover, caused considerable material damage. Contrary to allegations by the Israeli authorities, the locality chosen as a target for this cowardly attack is an exclusively urban zone where Tunisian families traditionally live and where there are only a small number of Palestinian civilians who fled from Lebanon after the invasion of this country by the Israeli army.

The Israeli raid represents a deliberate act of aggression against the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence of Tunisia and a flagrant violation of the rules and norms of international law as well as the UN Charter principles.

Nothing can justify this terrorist action carried out and duly claimed by the government of a state that is a member of our organization against another member-state, Tunisia, which has repeatedly and unequivocably condemned terrorism of any description and from any source. The countries that condemned state terrorism and reiterated their determination to fight it can only unite their efforts within this Council in order to take suitable measures required by this infamy. Any alleged justification, any complacency toward its authors, under any excuse, will be seen asencouragement for an act of aggression and satisfaction for the aggressor. In any case, my country has no alternative but to condemn the aggressor and assure the victims of its active sympathy. It did so when American citizens were the victims. It did so also when French citizens were the victims. It is doing so today by paying tribute to the memory of the two Soviet citizens who were victims of the blind violence and of the worsening situation to which Tunisia's aggressor is no stranger.

The (?incriminating) action is all the more to be condemned because it is in reality destined to jeopardize the unabated efforts made by peace-loving countries to obtain a peaceful, just, and long-lasting settlement of the Palestinian problem based on the UN Charter and pertinent UN resolution. In fact, no one ignores the fact that the hospitality extended by Tunisia to the Palestinian leadership is within this very context. In any case, no act of aggression has been carried out from Tunisian territory. No Tunisian has been involved (in any such action).

By asking the Security Council to strongly condemn both the act of deliberate aggression and its authors and to demand of them a just and complete redress for all the damages suffered, Tunisia intends not only to obtain sanctions imposed by international legality and morality; it also requests that the Security Council state its determination to prevent a repetition of such terrorist acts carried out by a UN member-state. Finally, it aims to safeguard the opportunities for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis which, to all intents and purposes Israel means to undermine.

The Tunisian Government is aware that the council will examine with utmost attention the serious situation created by the aggression conceived and carried out by the Israeli Government against the sovereignty of Tunisia and peace in the region, and that it will adopt suitable resolutions.

PSD Director Denounces U.S. Support of Israel

LD032356 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] A popular gathering took place this evening under the auspices of the director of the Destourian Socialist Party [PSD], Heidi Baccouche, in the presence of the chairman of the consultative council of the strugglers, Bechir Zurq Laioun. The gathering first observed a minute of silence in veneration of the souls of the martyrs. Heidi Baccouche then reiterated the support of the Tunisian Government and people for the Palestinian people, and spoke of the Israeli aggresson against Tunisia. He said:

[Begin recording] We denounce this American support. We do not approve of it and we condemn it, because it conflicts with international principles, international tradition, and people's rights. We know that the United States provides aid to that country and sympathizes with the Israeli State. We are aware that the Israelis have great influence on America. Yet we cannot accept what it has done, particularly as it is a country that should be the guardian of peace. We cannot accept it facilitating or encouraging, blessing or supporting, the Israeli state's action against Tunisia. [applause]

We, the Tunisian people, who have a long history of relations with America, who once had good relations with America [words indistinct] cannot accept that America takes such an attitude on the side of the State of Israel. For this reason you have noted and heard how the great combatant summoned the American ambassador to his office and told him what you have already heard.

You are accustomed to seeing Bourguiba as a revolutionary man, a defender of rights and principles. He has proved to the Americans that their position is dishonorable. It brings no honor to the American people. It brings no honor to the free world. He pointed out to them how they are pursuing a wrong course. He called upon them to reconsider their position, particularly since Bourguiba is not one who bestows (?added) rights on America. [applause]

Brothers, we must point out that America's position is influenced by a group of aides and their like. This group has succeeded in facilitating an operation against (?Tunisia). We cannot accept this, just as we cannot accept the Israeli aggression against us.

It should be noted that this aggression, the American-supported Israeli aggression, has come at a time when we were facing up to another aggression, the Libyan aggression. Tunisians first said: Where is the Libyan aggression? and: You are exaggerating. There were some in Tunisia who, when they saw the government adopt certain precautions, said that it was overstating the Libyan aggression. But now you see how the Libyans, those who came from Libya and those residing in Tunisia, joined in a sabotage operation. The first operation took place at [word indistinct] and Jarba: You know of it. The second operation you have lived through — booby-trapped letters were sent to journalists, scores of journalists. [Words indistinct] the Tunisians becoming victims of the booby-trapped letters, alongside the Palestinian and Tunisian victims of the Israeli aggression. [applause]

The Libyan aggression is still here and has not ended; Libya continues to plot against the independence and sovereignty of the Tunisian Republic. For the first time since Colonel al-Qadhdhafi assumed power, we prepared ourselves to face him. The entire Tunisian people maintained vigilance. The neighboring countries, Algeria and Egypt, prepared themselves to prevent him from attacking Tunisia or any other country.

His people have come to realize that the colonel has gone beyond borders that should not be crossed. He detracted from the Tunisian people — he detracted from the dignity of the Tunisian people. He insulted thousands and thousands of Tunisian women, children, and workers at a time when we had proved that the Libyan regime was, by its actions, harming the Libyan people themselves, as well as the neighboring peoples, and was working to harm Tunisia. At the time I said: No, Al-Qadhdhafi [words indistinct].

The American-supported Israeli aggression is only a diversion, aimed at taking us away from the danger of constant confrontation by Libya [words indistinct] the real, constant, material, present, and future danger. Now we must face two enemies — we face the American-backed Israeli enemy, and the Libyan aggression. This is our situation today and we must understand this. [chants of "Long live Bourguiba"] This is our situation, strugglers, in relation to protecting our country and defending our independence. In order to guarantee the future of our sons we must confront, simultaneously, the aggression (?emanating) from the brothers in Libya, and another aggression committed by Israel.

It is an occasion for you to know that it is not sufficient to condemn, to denounce, to enthuse against those who want to harm us, against the one who wants to [word indistinct] us. It is not sufficient. We must understand and know, and this is clear [word indistinct], that the pro-Israeli group in America — which supports Israel by all means, irrespective of the reasons and irrespective of the countries — supports Col al-Qadhdhafi against Tunisia. [Words indistinct] in America has influence and authority on television, in the press, in the (?official bodies) [words indistinct].

Col al-Qadhdhafi attacks the Americans and people in the American press attack Col al-Qadhdhafi. But what for? You notice the Israeli aircraft (?attacking Tunisia), [words indistinct] because Tunisia, in the eyes of the Israelis and those who support them in America, is more dangerous to Israeli interests than Col al-Qadhdhafi. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Official on Closure of Madrid Office

LD031509 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The Liberated Territories, 2 Oct (APS) — Ahmad Bukhari, member of the Polisario Political Bureau and the official in charge of the European section, explained yesterday the objectives behind Madrid's decision to close the Polisario office in the Spanish capital. Mr Bukhari confirmed that "what lies behind all the sudden and explosive attempts by the Spanish Government that are veiled with a propaganda campaign aimed at [words indistinct] the following clarifications must be given," stressing [words indistinct] aimed in the first place at easing the siege around Hassan II after his failure at the 21st OAU summit, the failure of his envoys in Latin America and Asia, and the failure of the Oujda treaty.

He added that this situation had forced Hassan II to change his objective and concentrate all his efforts on West (?Europe) as a last resort, at a time when the UN General Assembly, holding its 40th session, is to debate the decolonization of the Western Sahara.

"Thus Hassan II feels a vital need to get something from the United Nations even if the internal consumption and the [words indistinct] acquires extreme importance."

Bukhari explained, on the other hand, that "the Moroccan Government had planned the constrution of a sixth military wall to compensate for the losses it had suffered, on the one hand, and to repair a crack in the fifth wall, on the other."

He went on to say that "this wall, which will not be financed by the United States or by some Arab countries which had hinted that there is limit to generosity, made the Moroccan Government resort to Spain for the necessary and compulsory financing in view of the bargaining and pressure means Morocco can exert over this country."

KENYA

Ugandan Peace Talks in Nairobi Adjourn

EA031617 Nairobi KNA in English 1510 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 03 -- The third session of the Uganda peace talks which lasted for eight days in Nairobi has been adjourned at the request of the Uganda Government and the National Resistance Movement [NRM] delegation. The talks have been going on under the chairmanship of President Daniel Arap Moi. Both parties requested the adjournment in order to hold further consultations.

The delegations expressed their deep satisfaction with the progress made and agreed to resume discussions in Nairobi as soon as possible, bearing in mind the urgency of the situation. President Moi reiterated his previous call on the two parties to place the lives of the people of Uganda over and above [words indistinct] escalation of the situation.

The Ugandan Government delegation at the talks was led by the vice-chairman of the Military Council and minister of defence, Col Gad Wilson Toko, while the NRM delegation was led by the coordinator of the movement's external mission, Mr Sam Kisekka.

TANZANIA

Government Condemns Israeli Raid on PLO in Tunis

EA030927 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- Tanzania has strongly condemned Israel for its recent bombardment of Palestinian refugee camps in Tunis, Tunisia. A government statement released in Dar es Salaam today described the bombardment as interference in the internal affairs of Tunisia as an independent state and a violation of international conventions on the protection of refugees.

The statement said that the bombardment, which was carried out last Sunday [last word as heard], was a terrorist and barbaric act, adding that it confirmed Israel's aggression against the Palestinians and Arabs. The statement also expressed Tanzania's shock over the bombardment, during which more than 100 Palestinians were killed and hundreds of others wounded, adding that Tanzania would continue to support thePalestinians in their liberation struggle.

BENIN

Burkinabe Minister Brings Message From Sankara

AB021855 Parakou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Deputized to represent the head of state, Romain Villon Guezo, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, received Comrade Mamadou Toure, Burkinabe minister of commerce and people's supply, at the Presidential Palace today. After the audience, the Burkinabe minister said that he had brought a message from the Burkinabe head of state for his Beninese counterpart. He told Herve Codjo that it was a message of friendship and solidarity.

[Begin recording] [Toure] In fact, I have come to convey a message of brotherhood and solidarity from President Thomas Sankara to his counterpart and brother of the People's Republic of Benin. The message touches on the general problems of the subregion, which we have examined. My visit is also aimed at becoming acquainted with your authorities because I have just been appointed. This is because we can draw experience from Benin, a friendly and brotherly country that launched its revolution before we did. We carried out our revolution only 2 years ago. It is within this context that I have come to see the comrade president of the republic and my colleague, the Beninese minister of commerce.

[Codjo] Comrade Minister, how is the revolution in Burkina Faso progressing?

[Toure] Well, I believe that if you see the message you will understand that the Burkinabe revolution is doing very, very well, as is the Beninese revolution. As the comrade president said, if the revolution is doing well here, the same will be true in Burkina because we have historic ties and our two revolutions and countries will always stand by each other. [End recording]

BURKINA FASO

Rally Marks Anniversary of Sankara Speech

AB031450 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Today is the second anniversary of the political orientation speech [discours d'orientation politique], DOP [delivered by President Thomas Sankara]. To mark the anniversary, the militants of the popular and democratic revolution from the Kadiogo, (Bakete), and (Britinga) wards of Ouagadougou, who were mobilized within their Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, CDR's, organized a big support rally that was held this afternoon filling the streets of the capital and ending later at the great Revolution Square.

Major Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani, the comrade commander in chief of the high command of the National Armed Forces, who represented the head of state at the rally, first of all condemned the terrorist and murderous maneuvers of Zionism against peace-loving peoples. He mentioned, for example, the odious aggression perpetrated yesterday by the Israeli Air Force against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. But Zionism is not alone: It is assisted in its abominable activities by imperialism and its criminal accomplices. Comrade Jean-Baptiste Boukary Lingani reaffirmed our people's support for the struggle of the Palestinian, Azanian, and Namibian peoples.

After this speech, Comrade Lingani read to our people the message of the comrade chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso on this second anniversary of the DOP.

[Begin Lingani recording] Together, we have achieved great material, moral, and social victories since the advent of the people's power on 4 August 1983. This is due to our determination to conquer but mostly due to the soundness of the path we have chosen. In fact, comrades, the numerous historic victories we are winning are due to our great ideology which is the people's ideology defined in the political orientation speech whose second anniversary we are celebrating today.

Appeal to those in exile: The opposition elements who decided to return to the motherland have great merit. We hail their sacrifice and their bravery for having overcome all the obstacles which the reactionary regimes of their former host countries had set up in order to hinder their return home — police harassment, blackmail, mind-poisoning lies aimed at leading them to believe that the only thing they could expect on their return was death or at the least arrest. They are worthy of admiration for having agreed to defy the local reactionaries who describe them as utopic and defeatist because they agreed to abandon the so-called comfort they enjoyed abroad in order to face the hardships of the revolution. Politically, we consider that the attitude of those who have returned arose from an outburst of patriotism, be it conscious or unconscious. This is why we consider it positive and potentially favorable to the people's cause.

We know that many other people in exile desire to return to Burkina Faso but have been hesitating. Their intention to return home is being especially hindered by a vast international campaign aimed at discrediting our revolution and creating in them the fear of what people outside the country call terror, despotism, violation of human rights, and so on. We know that these exiles (?will finally) understand that it is only in one's own country that one feels best at ease. The revolution opens to them the door of Burkina Faso which is peaceful and which is happier and more victorious every day. To those who have resolutely chosen to turn their back on Burkina Faso, I would say that as long as the people remain the sole masters here, we regret for them that they have condemned themselves because the revolution is irreversible. The people are eternal.

Appeal to the emigrants: Many citizens have left this country in order to realize their individual endeavors without in any way disowning their fatherland. Let them know that we are aware of their sincere attachment to the people and that we want to see them always live like revolutionaries by raising the level of their political awareness and by defending the revolution wherever they may be. It is their duty to obstruct the path of the stateless people who are living abroad and who are plotting against our people. Neither the powerful financial means which the plotters are receiving from the people's enemies, nor the weapons of war being supplied to them by the imperialists should hinder the sincere Burkinabe nationals living abroad from destroying the reactionary plots and conspiracies.

On numerous occasions and under many circumstances, and notably in my speech of 4 August 1985, I insisted on the action taken in cases of those who have been fired and of all those who have been subjected to (?various) sanctions. They deserve the rigorous revolutionary measures applied to them because of laziness, waste, embezzlement, cupidity, obstruction of the victorious progress of the revolution — in short because of their senseless dream of challenging the gigantic power of an entire people marching toward a (?brighter future). All this is condemnable and, in the same name of the people, we will continue to fight against these things every day.

On Monday, 7 October 1985, the minister of labor, social security, and public service will issue communiques in order to organize the reinstatement of all those who had strayed from our path. We ask the CDR's to see to their effective reinstatement and not to allow themselves to be deceived by the opportunist activism or the demobilizing mind-poisoning of all those who would like to take advantage of this measure to besmirch our revolution. The CDR's should not have any pity for them and should immediately punish all counterrevolutionaries unmasked by them. By the same token, the CDR's must be full of goodwill and understanding for the sincere elements who are determined to repent and who are henceforth committed to the people's cause.

All the people of the world know that we want peace and security. This is why we have entrusted the security of Burkina Faso to the Burkinabe people themselves and to them alone. Lenin has taught us that a revolution which cannot defend itself is not a true revolution. We know some revolutions which shout every day about security and peace but which forbid their people access to arms to defend themselves. They even lack confidence in their own armies to the extent of giving them only weapons without ammunition. I repeat that they even lack confidence in their own armies. They have confidence only in the foreign advisers — official or nonofficial — walking around in their army headquarters.

We thank all the revolutionary countries which have always supported us in a solidarity of struggle. We thank all the friendly countries, especially our immediate neighbors, for the positive achievements we made together and for the development efforts we continue to make together. We will always (?go to them) and we have confidence in the value of our contacts with them to dissipate all misunderstandings and (?we will work with them) to consolidate the lasting bonds existing between our peoples. [End recording]

GHANA

Rawlings Receives Babangida Message

AB022113 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] A six-member Nigerian delegation led by Naval Commander M.A. Nyako today delivered a special message to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu. The contents of the message were however not disclosed. Commander Nyako, who is a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, told Flt Lt Rawlings that they are in Accra to explain to the Ghanaian leadership the circumstances that led to the change of government in Nigeria last August. He said the action was necessary because the government of Major General Buhari was insensitive to the views of other members of the Supreme Military Council on issues of national significance. Efforts to reconcile such situation were unsuccessful, hence the bloodless coup.

He said it is the intention of the new regime and Major General Babangida to maintain the already good relationship between Ghana and Nigeria. Briefing newsmen later, the naval commander announced that a ministerial meeting among the quadripartite countries — Ghana, Nigeria, Togo and Benin — will be held in Lagos from the 4th to 6th of next month. He said the meeting will discuss military matters and work out plans for the reopening of Nigeria's borders which were closed after the coup. Commander Nyako explained that the Nigerian expulsion order was not directed against Ghanaians alone. He said there are still some Ghanaians in Nigeria who are going about their normal duties without any molestation.

Present were Mr P.V. Obeng, Brigadier Mensah Wood, all members of the PNDC and some secretaries of state.

Nigerian Delegation on Reasons for Coup

AB032024 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Kofi Asamoah commentary]

[Text] A 6-man delegation from the new Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] of Nigeria has had discussions with the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at which the Nigerians restated the reason why they staged the coup of 27 August to remove the Buhari regime and replace it by that of Babangida. Among other things, the leader of the delegation, Commodore Nyako, a member of the AFRC, said the overthrow of Buhari was to remove the communication gap between the top leadership and other members of the then Supreme Military Council [SMC]. Considering the fact that there was broad agreement within the SMC as to most of the fundamental objectives of the coup of 31 December 1983, it is natural for people outside Nigeria to question the need for another coup at this time.

Indeed, before the visit of the Nigerian envoys, the view of many Ghanaians, after hearing the reasons given by Babangida for the coup, was that more effort should have been made through discussions to remove the communication bottleneck that gave rise to the coup. It is for this reason that one is relieved to hear the revelation by Commodore Nyako that the 27 August coup was staged only after the failure of repeated efforts at all levels to remove the communications gap.

The need for communication at all times is vital not only among the ruling group but also from all other groups of citizens. In the case of Nigeria, the failure of communication affected not only the interests of the Nigerian people, for example, with regard to promulgation and enforcement of laws on the press, but also Nigeria's neighbors and their nationals. There is no doubt that given more freedom of discussion, the excesses committed by the Nigerian authorities in the implementation of their aliens deportation order would have been avoided. It is only a government that has completely isolated itself from its own people that could have done the things the Buhari regime did, such as ordering hundreds of thousands of people to leave the country, while at the same time insisting on keeping the land borders closed and shooting them when they attempt to cross out of frustration. Even the very act of the continued closure of the borders is a matter that requires a careful balancing of the interests of Nigeria with those of her neighbors who are linked to her in the ECOWAS Treaty.

An indication that the new rulers in Nigeria are now prepared to take the interests of others into account in framing policy is the proposal to convene the 4-nation conference next month of Ghana, Nigeria, Togo, and Benin. It is expected that this conference to be held for the second time at summit level, will address itself not only to security matters as did the first one but to the related question of the reopening of Nigeria's borders. This should help normalize relations among West African neighbors, thus removing one major obstacle in the way of the realization of the goals of ECOWAS.

Outgoing Yugoslav Envoy Announces Joint Project
AB032035 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] A Yugoslav delegation is expected in the country this month to conclude an agreement with the government for the expansion of the Yugoslav agricultural pilot project at Kumawu in the Ashanti Region. The expansion project will put under cultivation 5,000 acres of maize, soja beans, and sunflower. This was disclosed at the Kotoka International Airport by the Yugoslav ambassador to Ghana, Mr Radivoje Petkovic, before he flew back home after a 4-year duty tour of the country. Mr Petkovic announced that negotiations are already in progress between Ghana and Yugoslavia for a joint venture in cocoa production in an effort to increase Ghana's cocoa output. He said a Yugoslav timber expert is currently in the country for discussions with the government and private timber firms in the country to help boost the timber industry. Mr Petkovic said his country is assisting the government electrification program in the northern part of the country and that the initial discussions have been concluded to this effect.

The envoy noted that the last session of the Ghana-Yugoslavia permanent joint commission for cooperation held in Ghana contributed immensely to the fostering of stronger trade links between the two countries. He said Yugoslavia now buys Ghana's cocoa and in return sells cotton yarn, drugs, and agricultural and industrial equipment to Ghana.

Yugoslav Businessmen End Visit, Seek More Trade
AB030850 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Two teams of Yugoslav businessmen and experts, who recently visited Ghana, have expressed their desire to purchase other commodities from Ghana apart from cocoa. The teams were in the country to negotiate investment possibilities in timber and wood processing.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr (Miako Machkovic), managing director of (Omnico) Limited, a Yugoslav trading company in Accra, said the commodities the Yugoslavs want to buy include timber, palm oil, manganese ore, copra, and natural rubber. He observed that the teams were satisfied with discussions held with the Ministries of Agriculture and Trade, the Ghana Cocoa Board, businessmen, and experts in various fields. Mr (Machkovic) disclosed that Yugoslavia would be able to supply various goods that Ghana would need for her development.

The teams were made up of representatives from the Yugoslav chocolate, pharmaceutical, textile, and timber industries, and the Yugoslav Foreign Trade Ministry.

PNDC Member Congratulates New Soviet Premier
AB022207 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Mr Obeng, has sent a message of congratulation to Mr Nikolay Ryzhkov on his appointment as the new Soviet prime minister. The message expressed Mr Obeng's pleasure in conveying his warmest and most cordial and sincere wishes for the new prime minister's personal well-being and a successful tenure of office. It also expressed the sincere hope that during Mr Ryzhkov's term of office, the already fruitful and close cooperation between Ghana and the Soviet Union will be further strengthened for the mutual benefit of their peoples and for international peace and understanding.

Mediation in Libya-Tunisia Crisis Welcomed
AB022109 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Abena Gyebi Obeng commentary]

[Excerpts] The crisis between Libya and Tunisia is over Libya's action in deporting thousands of foreigners working in the country. Most of these foreign workers came from Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Mauritania, Tunisia, and Egypt. It is estimated that almost 3,000 Malians, 500 Nigerians, and 5,000 Niger nationals have been expelled from Libya. The largest number of people, however, came from Tunisia, where it is estimated that over 23,000 people have had to return home since the deportation exercise began.

We in Ghana only recently were victims of an expulsion exercise carried out by Nigeria against our nationals there, and we can therefore understand the feelings of Tunisia on the matter. But the series of actions and retaliations being carried out are bound to serve no useful purpose for both countries.

It is with this light that the decision by the heads of state of Ghana and Burkina Faso to mediate between Libya and Tunisia has come as a welcome relief for all concerned. [sentence as heard] According to a communique signed by the two leaders last weekend, the decision was a result of the fraternal relations Ghana and Burkina Faso maintain with Tunisia on the one hand, and the strong bonds that bind them to the Libyan revolution on the other. As brothers on the same continent, it is imperative that all avenues are explored to create a peaceful atmosphere between all nations. Otherwise, outsiders would take sides in our domestic issues and play on these for their own interests. Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings and Captain Thomas Sankara should transform their decision into practice as soon as possible so that Libya and Tunisia, both as African countries and brothers in the Arab League, will have peace to build their economies for the interest of the majority of their peoples.

LIBERIA

Doe Cited on Repeal of Decree Banning Strikes

AB021002 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has said that Decree No 12 shall be given consideration for repeal in the Second Republic. The decree abolishes strikes, and makes null and void the review of all labor decisions acted upon by the previous government. Dr Doe explained that the repeal of Decree No. 12 will make Liberia's Labor Code consistent with international standards and ensure the full protection of the rights of workers in the Republic of Liberia.

The Liberian leader's remarks were contained in a speech he delivered today at the headquarters of the Liberia Federation of Labor Unions in Gardnersville where he addressed officials and members of that organization. CIC Doe pointed out that government was mindful, however, that this act required a stable government, an intelligent and hardworking labor force, and enlightened investors and managements. He, however, stressed that when the decree is repealed, government will ensure that neither management nor labor will disrupt or destroy Liberia's free enterprise system. Dr Doe told the unionists that while government will continue to work towards the enhancement of the status of Liberia's work force, ill-advised, wildcat strike action which tends to disrupt and retard the nation's economic growth will not be supported by government.

CIC Doe also hoped that in the Second Republic, labor and management will responsibly interpret government's policies and programs, and assured that government will endeavor to ensure greater participation of organized labor in the formulation of policies affecting the socioeconomic well-being of the Liberian nation.

MALI

Government Condemns Israeli Raid on Tunis

AB021600 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 2 Oct 85

["Communique" issued by the government on the 1 October Israeli air raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis; date and place of issue not given — read by announcer]

[Text] On 1 October 1985, Israel raided a ward of the city of Tunis, resulting in casualties and leaving some people wounded. This criminal act is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the sisterly Republic of Tunisia as well as a violation of elementary rules of international law. Moreover, this act dangerously compromises the peace efforts being made toward finding a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem. The Government of Mali is very concerned about this Israeli raid and it strongly condemns this aggression. On this occasion, the Malian people, their party and their government wish to express to their Tunisian brothers, their fraternal solidarity.

Financial Agreements Signed With Japan

AB032214 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Two financial agreements were signed this morning between the Malian and Japanese Governments. The first agreement, which involves 700 million CFA francs, will help to buy and transport 2,800 tons of rice, while the second one, which involves 600 million CFA francs, will help to increase food production through the purchase of and transport of fertilizers, pesticides, and agricultural machinery. The documents were signed for Mali by Modibo Keita, the minister of employment, acting for the minister of foreign affairs, and for Japan by the Japanese charge d'affaires in Mali, His Excellency Aitaka Oshima.

Council of Ministers Meets, Changes Ministry Title

AB032003 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers held a meeting on Thursday, 3 October, at 0930, in its usual meeting hall under the chairmanship of President Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state. The council examined and adopted the following draft: draft bill amending Decree 85/127/CPNS of 23 September, 1985 on the cabinet reshuffle. Instead of minister of information, culture, post, and telecommunication: Daouda Diallo; it will now read minister of culture and communication: Daouda Diallo. The rest remains unchanged.

NIGER

Kountche Condemns Israeli Raid Against PLO

AB021332 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Niger President Seyni Kountche's message to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba; date not given]

[Text] Niger, its people, its government, and I have learned with great indignation about the aggression perpetrated by the Israeli Air Force against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia. Apart from being a serious and deliberate attact on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, this act constitutes a manifest violation of your country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity in contempt of the fundamental norms of international law and the principles governing interstate relations.

While paying tribute to you for your personal attachment to the protection and rehabilitation of the Palestinian people, Niger assures you of its total solidarity and its determination to work hand in hand with other peace-and justice-loving peoples and nations in the world for the conquest and affirmation of the fundamental rights of people and particularly the Palestinian people's national rights. Niger very strongly condemns this provocative and criminal act and appeals to the entire international community to take all appropriate initiatives and measures capable of guaranteeing peace and security in the region. Highest and fraternal regards.

[Signed] Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, chairman of Supreme Military Council and head of state

NIGERIA

Government Condemns Israel Over Tunis Raid

AB021705 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Nigeria has joined the rest of the international community in condemning Isreal for its attack on civilian targets in Tunisia yesterday. The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, said that Nigeria's position was that the territorial integrity of any country was sacred and should not be violated. He said he will personally express Nigeria's feelings to the Tunisian foreign minister next week in New York. Prof Akinyemi is leading the country's delegation to the 40th session of the UN General Assembly.

Ministry Working Out Procedure To Reopen Borders

AB021708 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Nigeria is working out the procedure for the reopening of its land borders which were closed during the change of the Nigerian currency in April last year. In an interview with the State House correspondent today, the special envoy of the president, Mr Ukpabi Asika, said the reopening of the borders will be subject to conditions acceptable to the countries concerned.

Mr Asika, who led a six-man delegation to Niger Republic, Chad and Cameroon, made it known that Nigeria is now ready to reopen the borders and that the time and details will be worked out by the Ministry of External Affairs. Mr Asika, who was the administrator of the defunct East Central State, said that the aim of the trip was to reestablish good-neighborliness and brotherhood.

Government Says Nationals in Exile May Return

AB031951 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The Federal Government has assured Nigerians in exile that the are free to return home. It, however, said that anyone who has a case to answer, will be prosecuted.

The president, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, who disclosed this during a televivion interview in Lagos last night, said there was no need for the present administration to make any overture to politicians in self-exile. On census, the president urged Nigerians to address themselves seriously to the issue as from now. He said that the Federal Government will provide an environment conducive to the conduct of the exercise. President Babangida reiterated the government's determination to provide basic infrastructure in the rural areas as part of efforts to curb the drift from rural to urban centers. The president said that although the country had witnessed turbulent days in the past, he believed that the people had learned from the mistakes of the past and were therefore prepared to forge ahead with national unity.

On the IMF loan, President Babangida said whether Nigeria accepted the loan or not, Nigerians will have to make greater sacrifices. He said the present administration will not deviate from its set goals since it was aware of and conversant with the problems confronting the nation.

New Minister, Presidential Secretary Sworn In

AB032009 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The Armed Forces Ruling Council has approved the appointment of a new member of the National Council of Ministers. He is Alhaji Bonu Sheriff Musa, former general manager of the Chad Basin and Rural Development Authority. Alhaji takes charge of the Ministry of Industry, in place of Alhaji Lawal Mala, who was earlier appointed. The new minister was sworn in today at Dodan Barracks by President Ibrahim Babangida. Alhaji Bonu told newsmen later that his appointment is a challenge, and promised to do his best to justify the confidence reposed in him. Also sworn in were two of the president's aides; they are the chief press secretary, Chief Duro Onabule, and the principal secretary to the president, Mr Amidu Watanapa.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

President Reelected to Another 5-Year Term

PA010312 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0228 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Sao Tome and Principe, 30 Sep (EFE) -- Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the African Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, was reelected to another 5-year term by the National Popular Assembly today.

Pinto da Costa, leader of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), has held his post since the country, which is located on the Atlantic Ocean about 500 km to the west of Gabon, achieved its independence from Portugal in 1975.

In a speech after his reelection, Pinto da Costa said that nonalignment, peaceful coexistence, and the defense of the people's interests are the main concerns.

The head of state announced that his government will adopt legal measures to promote and facilitate the participation of the national and international private sectors in the country's economic development.

Following the ceremony, which was attended by government officials, authorities, and members of the diplomatic corps, a popular rally was held to show support for the president.

SIERRA LEONE

Candidate Momoh Ends Presidential Campaign

AB271042 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The countrywide presidential campaign formally ended in Moyamba yesterday with a mass campaign rally in which President Siaka Stevens presented sole presidential candidate Major General J.S. Momoh to thousands of people of the district. Addressing the mammoth crowd at St Columbus playing field, President Stevens described the events as one of the happiest moments in his life, adding that the presidential campaign meeting marked a milestone in the political history of this country.

He commented on the peaceful change of leadership in the country and on the atmosphere of peace and tranquillity which he noted was a very singular event. President Stevens dispelled foreign press reports that he dictated the choice of his successor, pointing out that Maj Gen J.S. Momoh was the unanimous choice of the All People's Congress Party [APC] which he also supported. The president called on the people to give their wholehearted support to the new APC leader whom he said he has every confidence in. He said: With the military and political experience of Maj Gen J.S. Momoh, coupled with the cooperation of the people and God's guidance, the new leader may be able to further develop the country than in the past.

Addressing the rally, Maj Gen Momoh expressed the belief that with the good will they have started to show and with his determination and God's help, he would succeed in the efforts. He paid glowing tribute to the pioneers of the APC Party who he said had tirelessly worked during the [word indistinct] years. President Stevens, who founded the party 24 years ago, was given a stunning ovation for his invaluable work during the difficult days of the opposition. The name Siaka Stevens will be immortalized for bringing this country under one umbrella.

Maj Gen Momoh affirmed that the party should be the most disciplined organ in the country and underlined the need to maintain high party discipline. He also spoke of plans to set up disciplinary committees at district level and which should encourage the (?return of) disillusioned party members who have drifted from the party. The APC party leader was firmly convinced that the days of politics of confrontation were now over. He recalled with regret the atrocious events during the 1982 general elections and emphasized that in future elections, the party would be ruthless against anyone who perpetrates violence. We rely on a policy of consolidation and construction, the APC leader added.

The APC leader pointed out that the status of the university as a place of higher learning would be maintained and academic freedom ensured, but added that his administration would also expect the university to demonstrate responsibility and leadership. Maj Gen Momoh noted with concern that for some time now university students had developed the unacceptable habit of molesting people on the campus and disrupting the smooth running of the college. He said if he is going to restore discipline in all spheres of our national life, university students should not expect special treatment. The APC leader said while this does not mean that the freedom of university must be (?changed) or disappear, he expects students to make their complaints and grievances known in a manner that would reflect the respectability of an institution of higher learning.

Final Results Expected

AB021134 Paris AFP in French 1052 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Freetown, 2 October (AFP) — General Joseph Momoh, the sole candidate in the presidential elections in Sierra Leone and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has obtained almost 96 percent of the votes cast in the west of the country where the capital, Freetown, is situated according to the bureau of the Electoral Commission.

According to the same source, the rate of participation in the western region was about 60 percent. It was specified that Tuesday's elections took place in a calm atmosphere although some irregularities were observed.

The final results for the whole of the country should be known on Wednesday evening or Thursday morning.

TOGO

Eyadema, French Defense Official Discuss Ties

AB021428 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning received Jeannou Lacaze, adviser of the French minister of defense for African affairs. The audience took place at the Presidential Palace. They discussed military cooperation between Togo and France. Following was Gen Lacaze's statement after the audience:

[Begin Lacaze recording] I met with President Eyadema a few months ago on the occasion of the maneuvers we attended together in February this year. At that time, we discussed a certain number of problems concerning the relations between Togo and France, more precisely the questions of interest to both countries as far as defense and military cooperation are concerned. Now that I am the adviser of the French minister of defense for African affairs, this visit falls within the same context, that is the definition of a certain number of points of possible interest to Togo and France in the fields of military aid and the cooperation existing between us for many years now. This cooperation is being conducted in a way that very positively corresponds with the agreements we have signed. [End recording]

Chadian Envoy Meets With Eyadema, Comments

AB032143 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] This morning, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic, granted an audience at State House to Mahamat Soumaila, Chadian minister delegate to the president in charge of information. The Chadian minister brought a message of solidarity from President Hissein Habre, his government and the Chadian people following the trying incidents which affected our country recently. Let us listen to the Chadian minister who spoke after his talks with President Eyadema:

[Begin Soumaila recording] I have just been received by His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. I have come to convey to him a message from his brother and friend President Hissein Habre. The message expresses the personal solidarity of President Hissein Habre, his government, and people with Gen Eyadema, the solidarity of his government and people in the trial which the country has just gone, and is going through. We Chadians know better than anyone else the value of tranquillity, peace, and security. We felt bitter on learning about the barbaric and terrorist attacks which affected your beautiful country recently. Sympathizing with you in these difficult times, President Hissein Habre, who is a brother and friend of Gen Eyadema's has sent me to come and express his solidarity with, and support for Gen Eyadema. [End recording]

Report on RPT Central Committee Decisions

AB021551 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The Central Committee met this morning at the Presidential Palace under the chairmanship of the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] and president of the republic. During the meeting, the members of the Central Committee first of all examined all the motions of support addressed to the government after the various demonstrations organized throughout the national territory following the explosions that occurred in our capital.

The members of the Central Committee — after examining all the proposals contained in the motions, and in view of the need to immediately take the most drastic measures in order to safeguard the atmosphere of peace, security, and stability existing in our country for almost 19 years now — decided that a restricted committee should be set up to thoroughly study the measures recommended in the motions addressed to the government by all the active elements in our prefectures.

Moreover, the Central Committee decided that the people recently arrested for fabricating and distributing subversive documents and who are now under arrest and awaiting trial should be replaced outright by young cadres who are on the waiting list which was prepared after the recent competition for recruitment of personnel for the public service.

Finally, the Central Committee listened to the report of the fact-finding mission dispatched by the president of the republic to his brother and friend, General Mathieu Kerekou of Benin, to inquire about the situation prevailing in that country following the torrential rains that fell in certain regions of the Mono River basin. In order to demonstrate our solidarity toward the brotherly Beninese people, the Central Committee decided to offer to the Beninese Government 200 tons grains for the disaster victims.

ANGOLA

Tanzania's Nyerere Arrives for 3-Day Visit

MB031000 Luanda ANGOP in English 0940 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Luanda, 3 Oct (ANGOP) — The Tanzanian head of state Mwalimu Julius Nyerere this morning at 10:00 am arrived in the People's Republic of Angola on a three-day official and friendly visit at the invitation of his Angolan counterpart Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

On his arrival at the 4th February International Airport President Nyerere was met by President dos Santos, members of the Central Committee and Politbureau, members of the diplomat corps and to a tumultuous roar of applause from the youth, women and pioneer organisation as well as to heartening and exciting rhythms of traditional dancers.

Mwalimu Nyerere will hold several talks with the Angolan head of state to strengthen bilateral relations as well as opening new venues of economic cooperation.

This is President Nyerere's last visit to Angola as head of state, as he will be retiring at the end of this month. He has been to Canada, China, Korea, Cuba and recently addressed the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Dos Santos Welcomes Nyerere

MB031710 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Julius Nyerere, the chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party [CCM] and president of the United Republic of Tanzania, arrived in Luanda this morning on an official friendly visit until Saturday.

A warm reception was accorded to the distinguished African statesman, who is probably making his last official visit to Angola in his capacity as the president of the Republic of Tanzania, a post which he is going to leave at the end of this year.

Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, warmly welcomed the Tanzania head on his arrival, thus demonstrating the indestructible friendship between Angola and Tanzania — a friendship that dates back to the time of the struggle for national liberation when Tanzania rendered assistance to the Angolan nationalists.

After the honors which are due to a head of state, President Julius Nyerere attended a friendship rally at the airport square. First to speak on the occasion was Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] Long live the People's Republic of Angola! [Crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live the People's Republic of Angola! [Crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live the United Republic of Tanzania [Crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live President Julius Nyerere! [Crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live the friendship between Angola and Tanzania! [Crowd shouts: "Long live"] Long live the friendship between the peoples of Angola and Tanzania! [Crowd shouts: "Long live"] The struggle! [Crowd shouts: "Continues"] For the power! [Crowd shouts: "Of the people"] Victory! [Crowd shouts: "Is certain"] Victory! [Crowd shouts: "Is certain"] [Applause]

Comrade President Julius Nyerere, chairman of the CCM and president of the United Republic of Tanzania, distinguished members of the delegation accompanying you, comrade officials of the state and party, Comrades: I think that our distinguished guest is well known to everyone here and therefore needs no introduction to the residents of Luanda. As early as 1978, during a Frontline summit held here in Luanda, late President Agostinho Neto introduced President Nyerere to the residents of Luanda city and to the Angola people in general. On this occasion, I would only like to say that President Julius Nyerere is a distinguished son of the Tanzanian people and a distinguished leader of all Africa. [Applause] Since his youth he has fought for the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the Tanzania people, as well as the aspirations of all the oppressed and exploited people on the African Continent and in the world as a whole.

During our armed struggle for national liberation and in view of the aggressiveness of the colonial power and imperialist power supporting it, Comrade President Julius Nyerere extended a helping hand to Comrade Agostinho Neto, our immortal guide. [applause] He extended his hand in a gesture of sincere friendship and militant solidarity with the Angola people and their heroic struggle for national liberation. Since then, President Nyerere, his party, and the Tanzanian people have always been on the side of the MPLA. Together, we have overcome a number of difficulties, a number of obstacles imposed on us by imperialism and its agents at the military as well as the political and diplomatic levels. At a time when imperialism and its agents in Africa and other parts of the world systematically engaged in intrigues and slanderous campaigns against the MPLA, at most difficult periods of internal crisis in the MPLA, President Nyerere, with his bright vision and his militant spirit and internationalist stand, has always been on the side of truth. He has always supported the forces that within the MPLA and within Angola fought for the realization of the most profound aspirations of the Angolan workers in particular and the entire people in general. [applause]

Today, President Nyerere is once again with us here to express his solidarity, the militant and unwavering solidarity of the CCM and the entire people of Tanzania, at a time when our country is victim of the murderous wrath of the South African racists and their allies. He is here so that together we can examine the problems facing Angola and the problems of southern Africa. He is here so that we can find ways and means to speed up the process of applying UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence. He is here to examine together with us forms that would speed up the abolition of apartheid in South Africa and the heroic South African people's achievement of political rights, democracy, and liberty.

Angola is being attacked. Using the UNITA armed gangsters, the South African racists continue to destablize various areas of the national territory. Using their regular Armed Forces, they continue to develop military actions against our units and against various locations of our country. We have the ability to fight. We have men. Our people are continuously aware of their duty to defend the fatherland and the Angolan revolution. In recent years, a number of young men have been joining the ranks of the glorious FAPLA and since 1983 we have been inclicting decisive defeates on the UNITA gangsters who are South Africa's puppets and lackeys. Our struggle is unstoppable. Our victory is certain. [applause] In this difficult struggle, which is part of all people's struggle for peace, total independence, justice, and social progress, we enjoy the support and solidarity of all forces that love peace and liberty, particularly the socialist countries.

However, there is a dangerous evolution in the situation in southern Africa. We are observing the increasing involvement of imperialism which supports, with all the means at its disposal, the South African racists and the puppets in an attempt to stop the advance of history. In these circumstances, Angola requires more help. Angola requires material support form all peace- and liberty-loving peoples. This is the appeal that I make to all peace- and liberty-loving forces, particulary the countries of the socialist community, to increase their material support for the People's Republic of Angola and FAPLA because we are certain that we shall win. With our determination and bravery, we shall win over all the enemies that oppose the advance of our revolution and all the enemies that oppose the building in Angola of a totally free and independent country which follows the path of socialism. [applause]

Dear comrades, this meeting was mainly aimed at extending greetings to our distinguished visitor, Comrade President Julius Nyerere, and asking him to greet the people of Angola represented here by the workers of Luanda city. However, before he does that on your behalf, on behalf of the MPLA-Labor Party, and on behalf of the Angolan Government, I should like to express our most profound gratitude for the different kinds of assistance and the unwavering solidarity that Presient Julius Nyerere, the CCM, and the Tanzanian people have always rendered to and expressed with the Angolan people in their strugle for independence and in the present struggle for the radical transformation of Angolan society onto the path of scientific socialism. Thank you very much. [applause] [End recording]

Ministry Says RSA Aircraft Bombing FAPLA Forces

MB031945 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Defense Ministry communique issued in Luanda on 3 October]

[Text] To continue with the communiques that the Ministry of Defense has been issuing, the fighting between FAPLA and the South African Army continues in the Mavinga region. Accordingly, at 0548 on 1 October, six Canberra South African aircraft bombed our forces in Mavinga. On 2 October, when our forces relaunched the offensive, the South African artillery in a composition of 120-mm mortars [words indistinct]. At about 0200 and 0430 today, 3 October, the South African aircraft, in a formation of eight Canberra aircraft, once again bombed FAPLA positions in the same area. These actions resulted in dozens of dead and wounded as well as war materiel (?and a number of vehicles) destroyed. Also destroyed was a [word indistinct] of our Air Force. The Defense Ministry once again calls the attention of the national and international public opinion to the continued and shameless act of aggression by the Army of the racist South African regime [words indistinct] against the Angolan people.

[Signed] Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, minister of defense

UNITA Claims Army Retreat From Main Base

MB031525 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] UNITA rebels claim they have forced what they call Soviet-Cuban-Angolan forces to withdraw after threatening UNITA's main base at Jamba. They said a news conference will be held in Jamba shortly to prove a Soviet presence in Angolan Government units which threatened Mavinga and recaptured Casombo.

The rebels say Angola suffered enormous losses of men, aircraft, and armored vehicles in the offensive. They say they have also attacked an Angolan Army brigade at Catete near Luanda, killing 14 soldiers including a chief of staff.

Earlier this week, Angola called an urgent meeting of UN Security Council to discuss alleged attacks from South Africa, who they claim is assisting UNITA.

UNITA Statement Claims Kills in Actions

AU031610 Paris AFP in English 1606 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 3 (AFP) — Guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) killed 14 government soldiers and nine Portuguese helicopter pilots in separate actions near the capital, Luanda, and in southern Angola on Monday, UNITA said in a statement released here today.

The statement said the pilots were in four Soviet-built MI-25 helicopters shot down in the south of the country, but did not reveal where the action took place.

It said the 14 Angolan soldiers were killed on the same day when UNITA forces attacked an Army brigade at Catete, about 60 kilometres (35 miles) south of Luanda.

The UNITA statement also said that government forces, which UNITA says are being helped by both Soviet and Cuban troops, were ordered to pull out of the southeastern region around Mavinga on Monday.

The area around the town is reported to have seen heavy fighting since the troops launched a major drive against UNITA two months ago.

UNITA said the government troops were now 28 kms (18 miles) from Mavinga, and 230 kms (140 miles) north of the main UNITA base at Jamba.

The base, located near the border with South African-controlled Namibia, has been reported under threat from the Angolan offensive in recent weeks.

South Africa, which backs UNITA, has hinted that its troops might intervene to prevent a defeat of the right-wing rebel movement, but Angola hs charged that South African forces have in fact already intervened around Mavinga on several occasions in the past month.

Today's UNITA statement said journalists would soon be summoned to Jamba for a press conference, which would supply "proof of the presence of Soviets in FAPLA (Angolan Army) units."

The Angolan Government, which has accepted military support from some 25,000 Cuban troops, has repeatedly denied that Soviet forces are present in the country.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With GDR

MB021812 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Angola and the GDR signed an accord providing for long-term economic, technical, and scientific cooperation. The protocol covers principally the areas of transport and communication, and it was signed in Berlin yesterday. The agreement comes within the framework of the current visit which Bernardo de Sousa, minister of transport and communications, is making to the GDR.

The document provides for an intensification of relations between the two countries in the fields of transport and communications. It was signed by Minister Bernardo de Sousa, who represented Angola, and Gunther Kleiber, GDR minister for construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicles.

LESOTHO

Foreign Minister, Delegation Arrive for UN Session

MB031330 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable V.M. Makhele, has arrived in New York for the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. He is accompanied by the principal secretary for foreign affairs, Mr M.T. Mashologu.

The Lesotho delegation to the United Nations headed by the honorable minister is composed of Mr T. Makeka, the Lesotho permanent representative to the United Nations; Mr W.T. van Tonder, deputy permanent representative to the United Nations; Dr M.L. (Mophithi), councellor; Miss N. Nchapi, councellor; Mr A. Ralebitso, first secretary; Miss S.S. Monyane, third secretary; Mr M. Phoolo, director of legal affairs; Mr L. Makhaolo, director of international agencies and organizations; and P.J. Makhetha, desk officer for Europe and the Americas.

Lesotho has been elected as vice chairman of the present session upon nominations by the representative of Turkey, Mr M. Phoolo as rapporteur of the committee. It is expected that the honorable minister will also visit Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Government. He will further visit some of the Lesotho missions abroad on his way back. The honorable minister will today attend the plenary session of the United Nations.

MOZAMBIQUE

Security Minister on MNR Links With South Africa

MB011234 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1930 GMT 30 Sep 85

[News conference held by Security Minister Sergio Vieira in Maputo on 30 September — recorded]

[Excerpts] The aim of this conference is to make public some of the documents found at the central base of the armed bandits in Gorongosa, which was captured on 28 August by the Mozambique-Zimbabwe joint forces. Following their flight in disarray, the armed bandits were unable to remove the material. Therefore they tried to destroy it by fire. However, our forces overran the base in time to save a large quantity of the documents from destruction. We have in our possession many dozens of kilos of intact documents and other partially destroyed documents that we are recomposing. The documents we will issue today refer to the extracts of three books that were edited by the secretaries of the heads of the bandits. These documents are entitled Desk Diary 1984, Notebook 2,and Notebook 3. They refer to the period ranging from late December 1983 to the beginning of July 1985. The Desk Diary is a diary with a starting date of 26 December 1983 and contains regular notes until 14 October 1984 with a number of irregular notes until December 1984. It contains notes on meetings, the movements of the author, as well as personal notes, information on the behavior of the ringleaders of the bandits inside and outside the country. Also registered in it are various messages from Commander Charlie, who is identified in the same documents as colonel of military intelligence Charles van Niekerk.

Very often the spelling of names is incorrect and corresponds to a coarse phonetic translation into Portuguese. Above all, the diary contains notes on relations with South Africa. The same is true with regard to Notebooks 2 and 3. The diary is used for a daily record of activities as well as a notebook. From this sometimes comes the date of the respective page of the diary. However, in such cases the author writes down the date of the event. Notebook 2 contains essential notes on meetings of the commission for the implementation of the 3 October 1984 declaration and meetings between the bandits and the South African side charged with implementing this declaration. It contains messages sent during 1985 by the ringleader of the bandits to Col Niekerk, always referring to him as friend Commander Charlie. It also contains notes on various meetings held in Gorongosa between this ringleader and South African representatives including Louis Nel, the former deputy minister of foreign affairs. The last note on this notebook relates to the meeting held 3 July 1985 with Deputy Minister Louis Nel.

Notebook 3, by the same authors, contains a number of notes registered in Notebook 2. In many aspects the two notebooks contain repetitive notes. There are a number of messages to foreign countries, particularly South Africa. The documents we are going to issue you at the end of this statement are facsimiles of relevant and clarifying extracts on the violations. Another volume contains passages in Portuguese and English which can be examined in the facsimiles and to which we would particularly like to call your attention.

In the talks between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the South African Republic in Mbabane, Pretoria, Maputo, and Cape Town, with Magnus Malan, the minister of defense; General Coetzee, the police general commander; and P.W. Botha, the then prime minister, respectively, a gentleman's [preceding word in English] agreement was established and continuously reaffirmed. It was agreed that both sides would not use the period between the Mbabane meeting in December 1983 and the signing of the accord to infiltrate men and equipment or carry out reprisals.

This gentleman's agreement as it is documented has been violated by circles which are clearly identified in the document and which at that period reorganized the bandits for the post [preceeding word in English] Nkomati phase, armed and resupplied them for 6 months, trained bandits, including parachutists, instructors, andradio specialists, and infiltrated them massively. They organized clandestine links between the bandits and South Africa and between bandits, foreign countries, and South Africa. In January 1984, acts of terrorism began in Maputo Province. In this phase, one can see how the South African military prepared the transformation of the bandits from an organic part of the South African defense forces to an apparently autonomous force from South Africa, and how they organized the change from a direct leadership and support to a secret leadership and support. This is more than a violation of the gentleman's agreement [preceding two words in English]. This is more than dishonoring one's word. These facts reveal a premeditated and organized act not to fulfill the accord.

On the basis of Desk Diary 1984, we are now going to examine some extracts that reveal the violation of the accord.

1. To organize the bandits for the post-Nkomati phase: On the diary page dated 22 February, it is written: At 1000 on 23 February 1984, there was a meeting in Pretoria between his excellency with a military intelligence general, a special forces general, a military intelligence general, and Col van Niekerk from military intelligence.

The aim of the meeting: to plan the war in view of the position assumed by the RSA. The individuals above are identified later in the document. The special forces general is not identified in the document. He appears in the document with the same title each time: the special forces general. The military intelligence brigadier general is Brigadier van Tonder, and Col van Niekerk has already been identified. In this meeting, the following points must be underscored:

2. The previous plan in the meeting mentioned above is still under consideration.

6. [figure as heard] We, the military, will continue to give them support without the consent of our politicians in a massive way so that they can win the war.

9. [figure as heard] Machel can only fall by cutting out the economy and means of communicatons.

11. [figure as heard] The 100 men must infiltrate into Maputo in small groups through the Libombo hills with the objective and tasks already defined for each group.

I should like to call your attention to the fact that the above is what General van der Westhuizen is saying. In other words, they are instructions — orders. The meeting is with Mr Dhlakama.

12. Johan and (Johery) will only go [as heard] with the authorization of General Magnus Malan, the minister of defense. Johan is identified on various occasions in this document as Lieutenant Johan or the volunteer.

13. The two men from the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR]will be trained in ultrasecret communiations between the MNR and Pretoria.

14. The general guarantees resupply, even after the accord between the Republic of South Africa with communist Machel, particularly the resupply of ammunition and transmitting radios.

15. This is a particularly serious point — it defines the following as the targets: railroads, Cahora Bassa, foreign aid workers, and other targets of economic nature, such as the ones belonging to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC]. It is worth noting that this meeting took place on 23 February, but it is registered under the title of General Plan No 1 of 24 February 1984. The meeting was held on 23 February but this General Plan No 1 of 24 February contains instructions from the head of the bandits to the bandits. They are the following:

1. To destroy the Mozambican economy in the rural zones.

2. To destroy the means of communications to block the country's exports and imports, as well as the flow of products to and from the countryside.

3. To block the activities of foreigners, particularly aid workers, because they are the most dangerous in the recovery of the economy.

How this instruction originating from the South African military intelligence was carried out, all of you are aware. Even people residing in South Africa were murdered following this instruction.

I now call your attention to point No 3 of the meeting noted on 25 February between Brigadier van Tonder and the bandits: definition of targets that would force Frelimo to talk to the MNR.There are a number of other points that appear in the documents that will be presented to you. However, I should, perhaps, like to stress a very interesting point: You will be able to note from the documents that the release of Soviet citizens captured form the Morrua mines in Zambezia Province in 1983 was a decision, and I would like to repeat this, a decision of the South African Government. Their release was a decision of the South African Government against the wish of the bandits. Accordingly, in the notes dated 25 February, the brigadier says: If you want good relations between the MNR and South Africa, forget about the Soviets. Thus, the South Africans forgot all about this issue of the Soviets. This was a shameful attitude on the part of the South African Government.

I continue to refer to the violations of the gentlemen's agreement [preceding words in English].

Point No 2: As I said, point No 1 dealt with the reorganization of the bandits for the post-Nkomati phase, providing them with instructions and outlining targets.

Point No 2: [repeated as heard] To rearm and supply the armed bandits in order to guarantee 6 months of autonomy in arms and ammunition after the signing of the accord. There are countless entries on this point, logging supply aircraft movements and ship supply movements. I will give you a few examples: entry for 30 December 1983, entry for 16 January, and entry for 19 January. In the 19 January entry it is even mentioned that 15 dropping zones [preceding words in English] were established. An entry for 7 February. I am sorry [words indistinct] 25 January, 4 February, 8 February, and 11 February, which outlines a resupply program for 23 February-14 March. Entries for 13 February, 14 February, 23 February, 24 February, 25 February, 27 February, and 1 March. In all these entries, there are countless data on movement of aircraft and ships.

The 16 January entry is particularly interesting. It refers to a meeting between Dhlakama and Col van Niekerk and Lt Johan at 1000 in Pretoria. Col van Niekerk is mentioned here as Col Charlie and Lt Johan as volunteer. It states as follows: Due to the compromise that the South Africans will reach with Machel as a result of the talks they have been holding, there will be resupplies at the beginning of 1984 for the first 6 months of 1984, namely 500 palettes [preceding word in English],comprising 25 consignments in addition to the January 1984 resupply and the ships that have been sent and are noted. The South African team will go to Zambezia in late January to train soldiers. They will train 100 instructors and 200 soldiers. Lt Johan asks to become a Resistance member, that is, an officer in our ranks.

Here we mentioned a South African team that is going to Zambezia.

The 28 January entry refers to the composition of the South African team to go to Zambezia. It reads as follows: Colonel (Eurico), (Jacksan), volunteer Johan, a ship specialist, and two medical doctors. Then, the 31 January entry outlines the program they will implement in Zambezia.

The 1 and 2 February entries say that recommendations will be made to disguise the presence of South African instructors. No 10 of the 2 February entry says: combatants must not talk to the locals about our friends so that the enemy does not learn about them. Should our friends be seen by the locals, the combatants must tell the locals that they are the captured Russians. No 11 of 2 February informs our combatants that our friends have come from Britain. No 12 of 2 February: Our friends must always speak in English rather than Afrikaans in order to prevent the soldiers from finding out since we have many combatants who were former workers in South Africa.

The 10 February entry — I am following the entry — provides the list of those who will be trained in radio communications and in Namibia.

The 14 February entry states that Phalaborwa Camp will be vacated and another camp will be set up. The author writes on 14 February as follows: I traveled with Col van Niekerk to Louis Trichardt in order to review the new camp where we will be staying. On 15 February he says that he returned from Louis Trichardt after reviewing the new camp.

The other entries I have mentioned speak of people who will haveparachutte training and other courses.

The 20 February entry speaks of instructors in heavy weapons in Namibia. It states as follows: On 27 February the Dakota will go to Namibia to take our eight instructors who are taking heavy weapons courses.

Namibia is again mentioned in the 2 March entry, saying what our 19 specialists learned in Namibia, and that 10 of our combatants stayed behind. Then comes the syllabus they studied.

Point No 4 [as heard] of the violation of the gentlemen's agreement [preceding words in English] deals with the massive infiltration of bandits and their leadership. The entire bandit leadership was outside and it occasionally came to Mozambique.

In order to comply with the Nkomati Accord, South Africa reorganized the bandits and accordingly established regional commands for them and infiltrated such commands. Thus, I would like to call your attention to the 19 January, 20 February, 27 February, 29 February, and 11 March entries. There is an interesting aspect on the 27 February entry, which I will mention to you.

In this entry, mention is made of a meeting with the special forces general. It reads as follows: 1. Dispatch of six specialists to Gorongosa in order to receive the ship with equipment. It was a ship with 40 tons of materiel that was due to sail to (?Culuine) Bay and also carried 60 bandits. So the six specialists would await the ship. It also speaks of 100 men who were trained by the special forces. It reads as follows: 2. Of the 100 men, 2 were killed when knocked down by Angolans driving a vehicle. Possibly they were also being trained with Angolans and there could have been an accident. Three are in detention in (Mambora), 75 are in Phalaborwa, and 30 are in Namibia. Of these, 65 are paratroopers. They have been trained in a number of courses, namely security, radio communications, driving, and so on. 3. The general asks to keep 10 of our soldiers. 4. How to send the 95 to Maputo by land.

Point No 5 of the violation of the gentlemen's agreement [preceding words in English], which specifically reveals the intention of violating the Nkomati accord. In the 24 and 25 February and 11 March entries, we can read about the organization and the clandestine links between the bandits and South Africa and the bandits and the outside world via South Africa. Thus, in No 13 of the 24 February entry, Gen van der Westhuizen.... [changes thought] I would like to call your attention to the fact that the meeting was held on the 23d. The two MNR men would be trained in ultrasecret communications between MNR and Pretoria.

Point No 7 on Brig von Tonder's meeting of the 25th deals with the question of radio communications or direct contact between the MNR and the South African military.

The 11 March entry outlines the date and the timetable for the communications. It reads as follows: 1. The communications will always be on Mondays and Thursdays as of 26 March, therefore 10 days after the signing of the accord. This meeting took place on 11 March. 2. Pretoria will be on the air to monitor messages as of 26 March. 3. The agreed time will be sent through (Noa Muxanga) before 26 March. It will be earlier in winter and later in summer.

You will be able to see on those pages the drawing and instructions to operate the computer and the ultrarapid transmitter. The computer codifies and the transmitter sends the message in an ultrarapid way. Incidentally, this machine has been captured.

Point No 6. Guarantees given by South African military to the bandits of nonfulfillment of the accord. These guarantees are outlined in the entries of 11 January, 13 February, and 23 February. The 11 January meeting was attended by Col van Niekerk and Lt Johan. The 13 February meeting was attended by Col van Niekerk. At the meeting on 23 February, guarantees were given by Gen van der Westhuizen and the meeting was attended by the special forces general, Brig van Tonder, and Col van Niekerk.

The violation of the gentlemen's agreement [preceding words in English] which precedes the signing of the accord gives a new dimension to the study of the violations of the accord itself. The violation of the gentlemen's agreement [preceding words in English] sheds light on the determination of certain South African circles at the time of the accord's signingnot to fulfill it and to continue to maintain an atmosphere of instability and war in the area. The nonfulfillment of the accord signed in Nkomati is thus a premeditated action.

Let us now look at the period following the signing of the Nkomati accord, when there is formal agreement already signed. After March 1984 at the successive meetings of the joint security commission, which was established by the accord, the Mozambican side continuously asked the South African side where it had placed the countless bandits that were on its territory and where it had dropped the materiel. The South African side always refused to give any information, simply saying that it had parted from the bandits on not-so-good terms and that it had severed all links with the bandits and was fulfilling the accord. They made this statement on several occasions.

We know quite well what happened. It was not on not-so-good terms that they parted from each other. They did not sever all links.

In May, June, July, and August 1984, at meetings of the Joint Security Commission and with special envoys, the Mozambican side successively denounced the violations that were taking place and that are now being reported in part by the bandits. Accordingly, it is worth recalling that in order to cover up their violations, the South African Armed Forces mounted a public campaign on the installation of radar on the border with Mozambique to prevent violations of Mozambican airspace from South Africa.

It is now clear that the same institution that installed the radar violated the accord, sending aircraft and constructing landing airstrips in the People's Republic of Mozambique. When the People's Republic of Mozambique denounced the sea violations, the South African side denied them and at the same time prepared to patrol even the Mozambican territorial waters to prevent sea landings. They publicly stated that they were ready to patrol Mozambican waters to prevent sea landings. It is now clear to the public that the same institution that pretended to patrol our territorial waters sent submarines and assault ships to supply and transport the bandits.

When the Mozambican side continuously asked the South African side why and on whose behalf the bandits continued to murder our people, in whose name and behalf they continued to die, we observed that the bandits murdered on direct orders from circles identified in the documents. When the Mozambican Government, in response to a request from the South African Government, agreed to grant an amnesty and integrate into society those bandits who would abandon crime, it observed that these South African circles wanted to transform the 3 October declaration into a negotiation between the Mozambican Government and the bandits who are doing everything to disrupt the accord.

What violations are observed from the documents? South Africa continues to lead the bandits. It determines the war strategy. I should like to call your attention to what is contained in the diary under the dates of 21 June, 4 September, and 6 September. I will now read: On 16 June, Mr Dhlakama sent a message saying that he was desperate for ammunition. On the page dated 21 June in the diary, there is a message dated 20 June. It reads: Reply to our message with special No 1984 [as heard] of 16 June 1984 from Col Charles van Niekerk to the supreme leader and president of the MNR: I have received your message dated 16 June 1984. The MNR must continue to squeeze Machel but in a manner to ensure the minimum expenditure of war materiel.

Clashes with the Armed Forces should be avoided and more attention should be paid to the destruction of the economy and infrastructure and control over the population.

During this period, the bandits carried out most of their crimes against the population using white weapons [knives and other small steel weapons]. It was an order.

4. [figure as heard] The MNR must survive until Machel comes to an agreement with the MNR, but never give Frelimo the impression that you no longer possess war materiel.

5. I am carrying out a study with my superiors and I will call Evo [Fernandes, MNR secretary general] to explain our plan to him. Thereafter we shall inform Your Excellency of how the problem contained in your message was solved.

The notes dated 3 and 4 September in the diary deal with the organization of a number of meetings for humanitarian aid.

On the 6 September meeting, which is recounted on the pages dated 7, 8, and 9 September, it is extremely signfiicant to note the behavior of the bandits following the instructions received at the meeting.

At 1700 we had a meeting with General Viljoen, chief of the general staff of the South African Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by Gen van der Westhuizen, Brig von Tonder, and Col van Niekerk. This meeting dealt with the following: humanitarian aid to the MNR.

1. Gen Viljoen agreed to send us humanitarian aid in C-130 aircraft belonging to the Armed Forces.

2. He agreed with the evacuation of the generals.

3. He said that he would do his best to have at least 1 hour on the SABC, giving information on MNR activities and other related matters.

And now with regard to the preparation of 3 October. It begins as follows: He recommended that we not lose military power and control in view of these negotiations. He said that the cease-fire should not come about. He agreed with the plan on the maximum period of 2 to 3 months. He recommended that we not accept the amnesty.

The amnesty was proposed to the Mozambican Government by the South African Government. It was requested by the South African Government from the Mozambican Government.

He recommended that we not accept the amnesty. He suggested that the cease-fire must not permit the fulfillment of the economic accords between South Africa and Machel. These accords must be suspended until the conclusion of the final peace accord in Mozambique. He said that he would facilitate contacts between us and foreign countries, especially African nations. The general recommended that we not be deceived by Pik Botha because he is treacherous and agreed with Chester Crocker's idea of Frelimo offering an amnesty for MNR elements. The general then gave instructions on the strategy to be followed. The meeting was rather long.

As you have seen, this leadership goes to the extent of determining the strategy and methods designed to transform the granting of amnesty to bandits who have repented into a political negotiation aimed at destroying the Mozambican Government. This leadership determines the strategy aimed at presenting banditry as a respectable political organization, as an opposition group. It guides and supports the political and diplomatic activities of the bandits.

The 1 September entry states that they decided to provide the bandits with passports. What is even more serious is that they were Swazi passports. The military intelligence was going to obtain Swazi passports, passports from another country, and give them to the bandits. They planned trips to Europe and tried to organize others around Africa. However, they failed.

The 4 September entry, for example, discusses the preparation of the bandits in their political and diplomatic activities. No 2 [figure as heard] deals with a meeting held on 4 September with Gen van der Westhuizen, Brig van Tonder, and Col van Niekerk. It reads as follows: During the meeting, Brig van Tonder mentioned the meeting between Pik Botha and Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

Earlier, information was given to the bandits on the talks between the South African minister of foreign affairs and various ambassadors. It is mentioned in the 3-4 September entry. The meeting was held at 1130 — I beg your pardon, the meeting was held on 19 September.

At 1130 we held a meeting with Brig van Tonder and Col Charlie. No. 3 says the latter informed us that on 26 August South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha met with the U.S., British, and French ambassadors and the Italian charge d'affaires in South Africa, and gave information on the meeting the South African minister of foreign affairs held with the ambassadors of the various [words indistinct].

In the organization of the bandits' activities, I think the 17 September entry is particularly significant. It says that microphones will be installed in the negotiations hall to monitor the talks between Pik Botha and the Mozambican delegation, which would be highly advantageous for us. We will thus know Pik Botha's and Frelimo's plan. This was assured to us by Col van Niekerk of South Africa.

The 20-21 September entry says that Mr Dhlakama had arrived in Pretoria and then Brig van Tonder tells Dhlakama: Tomorrow Pik Botha will talk to Your Excellency and will possibly ask the following questions:

1. Whether Renamo is still receiving aid from South Africa.

2. The MNR's attitude toward the Nkomati Accord.

3. Whether the South African military is fulfilling the Nkomati Accord.

And on 26 September there was a meeting with Major (du Preez) of the South African military intelligence in charge of the Mozambique desk [preceding word in English] on the military situation in Mozambique, based on their monitoring of Mozambique's communications and infomation they have been gathering. He was giving it to the bandits, and so on.

On 12 January 1985 — this message is in Diary No 2 — Col van Niekerk sent the following message to Mr Dhlakama:

I inform the president of MNR that Pik Botha has ordered me to inform you that Bulhosa, a Portuguese capitalist from Brazil, is in Pretoria and wishes to talk to you.

2. Pik Botha has asked the president of MNR to leave for South Africa in order to talk to Bulhosa, the capitalist from Brazil.

3. He has asked the president to allow capitalist Bulhosa to visit the president of MNR in Gorongosa, but it will be very difficult because Bulhosa is already 86 years old.

4. It seems that Secretary General Evo Fernandes is not aware of this. It is part of the Pik Botha-Veloso plan to keep the secretary general out of the negotiations, and so on.

The answer give by Mr Dlakama to Minister Pik Botha, based on the present instructions, was extremely rude. This was not conveying a message, but rather giving instructions.

In the context of this organization and leadership of the MNR, we have also found that on 26 May, Col van Niekerk was arranging the trip of Deputy Minister Louis Nel to Gorongosa. You will find it in Diary No 2. It reads as follows: Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Louis Nel is still interested in seeking peace for Mozambique. Accordingly, he has asked me to find out from the president whether you are in a position to arrange his visit to Gorongosa from 7 to 9 May [dates as heard] because he wants to speak to the president of the MNR about the situation in Mozambique.

My observations: I think that his visit to Mozambique is highly advisable and of interest to the MNR in view of the present situation. Thus he will become fully aware of the situation in Mozambique and will not be known by his superior, Pik Botha.

Then Van Niekerk mentions to Dlakama the various topics that Louis Nel will discuss. He adds: I am also conveying to Mr president the message from Gen Viljoen, the chief of our Armed Forces.

I am now reading the message: Greetings to Your Excellency. I assure you Mr President, that the MNR still has friends among the South African military. I hope that you, Mr president, will understand the problems that we, South African military men, have with our politicians.

I also wish to promise you, Mr president of MNR, that with regard to the involvement of South African troops in the internal conflict of Mozambique, I must say that as soon as we receive orders from our government for my troops to fight in Mozambique against MNR, all my colleague generals, including myself, will resign from the Armed Forces.

The message continues: We South African military guarantee the movement of MNR men in South Africa or through it should the need arise.

No 7 [figure as heard] of Gen Viljoen's message says I ask Your Excellency to inform me of the situation regarding the two Russians who are still in MNR hands because many organizations are putting pressure on us and wish to know about them. For instance, the International Red Cross is asking for them and we South Africans are unable to explain the situation.

Dhlakama answers promptly, stating: You may inform Gen Viljoen, for his own knowledge only, that the two Russians are dead. They no longer exist. We might say that you should not think about them anymore because they no longer exist. They have fallen into the abyss, the triumph of Marxism-Leninism.

On the following day Dhlakam requested a number of things from Col van Niekerk. Then Col van Niekerk continued to give instructions. Col Niekerk said as follows:

The new meeting on 5 June in Gorongosa. Still preparing the visit of Nel. The problem that I see is not whether I support the government. However, I see the need of the MNR giving hope to Deputy Minister Louis Nel. He is going to talk with the president on 7 June. It will be useful to make him see that the MNR will win this war. I will do everything possible to convince my superiors that the MNR will win this war. Louis Nel must leave Gorongosa with the guarantee and hope of a peaceful solution in Mozambique. This is to enable him or any other South African envoy to go to the interior more often and to have more contacts with Your Excellency because only in this way will it be possible to keep the roads here open and I will always have the opportunity of going there.

On the following page, he adds: All that I have told you is what Gen Viljoen has ordered me to tell you. For security reasons, and so as to avoid mistrust, I suggest that the translator be from Renamo and not myself. Renamo must never give a guarantee to Louis Nel that he can come here alone whenever he likes, otherwise he will jeopardize our friendship. This is followed by the words in brackets: South African Military. He must be made to understand that, should he need to come here, it is always necessary for the military to come here; it is always necessary for the military to come here first.

General van der Westhuizen asks that Mr President write a message on these photographs so that it may then be passed on to Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, so that he may think about it. Should he remain opposed to Renamo, he himself will destroy the photograph. Thus, Mr President, you are requested to write on all four photographs so that we may keep some copies. And so it goes on.

And he say: I also suggest that Mr President does not let Louis Nel hear about the training that the doctors and (Greyling) did inside Mozambique. And Van Niekerk adds: In conclusion, Mr President, you may talk about everything but never about Renamo's strategy.

Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel, in a meeting he had in Gorongoza, says as follows concerning the training and instructing of the bandits: Tell Dhlakama that Great Britain is going to participate in the training of the Mozambican Armed Forces. Dhakama replies: I agree with the minister. [sentence as heard] This meeting was held on 2 July and it was held in Gorongoza. Dhlakama says: I agree with the minister when he says that the war will end before January of next year. Either

Frelimo will lose or Renamo will lose. Minister Louis Nel replies: I am going to meet Veloso on Friday. I will tell him that either he accepts talks or the war will continue for many years. He refers to a number of varied issues, and then he says the following: I am not going to say that I have been in Mozambique: I am going to say that the Renamo president travels around. And we will negotiate peace from here.

In Book No 2 Col van Niekerk promises that the South African Army will supply four transmitters.

You will see that under the 13 October entry there is a mention of doctors sent to Gorongosa, because Dhlakama had a motorbike accident. The doctors left at night and returned at dawn.

You will see that Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Gen van der Westhuizen informed the then Prime Minister P.W. Botha that the Mozambican Government is denouncing the violations. In the 9 August entry, you can read that Minister Pik Botha specifically asked whether Col van Nierkerk was still working for Renamo, and he added that the Mozambicans were saying so. He also said that the Mozambicans had mentioned 14 flights.

On 13 August, Gen van der Westhuizen told the bandits that the Mozambicans had spoken to the prime minister to denounce the violations.

In the third area of general violation of the accord — we are now faced with total nonobservance of the accord rather than a mere violation of it — South Africa guaranteed communications between the armed bandits and the outside through South Africa. You will find a lengthy list containing numerous references to the movements of aircraft, ships, submarines, and assault ships.

I would like to make it clear that these guidelines and support for the armed bandits were decisive in rescuing them from their desperate situation in the second half of 1984. The messages from the armed bandits asking for ammunition give a clear picture of their despair at the prospect of imminent collapse. Dhalakama sent a long message on 16 June 1984. I am going to read it, despite its length: My friend Commander Charles: We no longer have war materiel, especially in the central and southern regions of the country.

We acknowledge the receipt of the last consignment but we had to resupply all areas of the central region, including Tete Province. We no longer have materiel with which to respond to the massive offensive launched by Frelimo after the signing of the Nkomati Accord. We would like to remind all of you, who are our good friends, that you promised to go on helping us on a clandestine basis.

5. [number as heard] We need ammunition to sustain the war in the country's central region. Here in the center, you could slip in a ship with a larger consignment than the previous ones to allow us to sustain the war through 1984.

The mention of the ship appears in the 9 September entry.

We guarantee your security. I will be present at the operation. With regard to the southern region of the country, as our forces already have bases in the areas south of Goba and Catuane areas, joint operations will be easier to carry out, as you dear friend Commander Charles know. You know that it can be done in small consignments. For this, we will also recommend to our forces maximum security and avoidance of leaks.

In No. 8 [number as heard], he complains about the lack of ammunition, and so on, and he says the following: As we are at the moment without any war materiel, the enemy is bound to recuperate, which will force us to shift our bases around from one place to another. They will go on chasing us all over the place, which will possibly lead to a bad situation for us, similar to the situation we experienced in 1980 when we suffered so much because Rhodesia abandoned us. This continues. The reply to this desperate appeal of 16 June, repeated — if I am not mistaken — on 20 June, is the message of 21 June that defines military tactics and strategy and which has already been read out. It defined the tactics and strategy to be followed by the bandits to save ammunition, and it defined targets.

Let us turn now to the issue of supplies. We have seen that the bandits were desperate and that they were asking for ammunitions and weapons. On 20 July, Col Charles sent off the following message, which you will find in the 17 July entry. It is a message from Col Charles dated 20 July. It reads as follows: 1. Secretary general, two of our men and 26 tons, will be dropped some time after 1 August at the dropping zone [the two precedings words in English] east of Inhaminga where the last jump took place in March 1984. In fact, this flight — comprising two aircraft — occurred not on 1 August but on 3 August. 2. From there, the group will be brought to South Africa from 7 August onward. Their transport will take some more tons of materiel to you. This transport is in fact a ship of the South African Navy, which will leave that area [as heard] on 9 August and reach Durban by 11 August. It will arrive in the Durban military port at night on 11 August. It is a big boat, with 70 crew members. It is an assault ship of the South African Navy.

I would like to draw your attention to an entry on the columns of 16 to 19 August. It is about supplies. It is a meeting to be held with Brigadier van Tonder and Col van Niekerk in Pretoria. First, it deals with ammunition. Then, it deals with transport, and then with urban terrorism. Brigadier van Tonder had the following to say about ammunition: Regarding war materiel, we have AK-47 ammunition for you. They said that they would send us the materiel, but that there were transport difficulties at the time, as C-130 airplanes can no longer be used. To overcome this diffuculty, we are going to use civilian aircraft which can land. For that reason, Col van Niekerk will fly to Gorongosa on 22 August to meet the RENAMO president so as to organize airstrips to facilitate the use of civilian airplanes which may land rather than drop parachutes so as to avoid underusing capacity. In fact, the flight did not take place on 22 August, but on 21 August. With regard to materiel from urban guerrilla warfare, we will send it, although we will not be supplying you with all the types of requested war materiel, as there are some bombs which were assembled in South Africa which may jeopardize the Nkomati Accord.

There are numerous reference and messages about supplies, aircraft movement schedules involving C-130, C-160 and C-147 aircraft. Such references are far too numerous, and I am not going to exhaust you with the list.

Point No. 5. [number as heard] The South African circles supporting the armed banditry do not hesitate about a war strategy aimed at the destruction of Mozambique. Among the targets for criminal actions, there are even South African interests. Those circles demand the economic accords between Mozambique and South Africa — such accords are advantageous and necessary to South Africa — be suspended until they are able to inflltrate bandits into the Mozambican Government. [as heard]

You will remember that I have already read out point 8 of Gen Viljoen's instructions of 6 September 1984. The bandits, then, on 10 September — this comes in the entries of 11 and 12 September 1984 — go to Cape Town and hold a meeting with the South African minister of foreign affairs in the Cape Town castle from 2100 to midnight. In this meeting, the bandits requested — in accordance with the orders they had received — the suspension of economic accords. The minister of foreign affairs refused.

In the meeting on 26 May — which I have previously referred to — Col van Niekerk said that Louis Nel is going to ask them not to attack the railroads, the Cahora Bassa powerline that carries about 2,600 megawatts of power from Cahora Bassa to South Africa. We are going to interrupt at this point this partial list of violations of the accord which is crucial for peace in southern Africa and for the peaceful coexistence of South Africa and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

These facts are extraordinarily serious. More than a violation of the Nkomati Accord, these facts reveal a decision not to observe the accord. Above all, they reveal a frontal opposition to the policy of peace and easing of tension in southern Africa. Adventurous and belligerent policies, and gross and brutal disregard for international law and norms for coexistence among nations, are an expression of a fascist and racist policy of forcible domination of people. It is not an accident that bandits murder and maim children, and massacre women and old people. They loot and set fire to villages, buses, and trains, and they destroy schools, hospital, and production centers. In doings so, they are merely carrying out instructions from their foreign mentors. The policy of scorched land is a policy dictated from outside and it denies the patriotic feelings of those who carry it out. These documents reveal the pressing need for energetic action by all men of honor and goodwill, and all states, to force the South African Government to behave responsible in the face of the compromises it signs. This is demanded in the fundamental interest of the peoples of southern Africa and the world.

Thank you very much.

[Announcer] The national and foreign journalists were able to ask the minister a number of questions. The first question, posed by a journalist of the *DAILY TELEGRAPH* of London, was aimed at finding out what was the position of the Mozambican Government in relation to the accord in view of the seriousness of the evidence presented.

[Vieira] Thank you. I did not speak about violation. I think we are dealing with the nonimplementation of the accord, because in fact the situation we are facing is that of a nonobservance of the accord. Recently, the same question was posed to the president of the republic during his visit to the United States and the president answered that we have before us three alternatives: to abrogate, to renegotiate the accord with South Africa, or to not do anything at all. I would like to say that the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique is an extremely responsible government and has proved this in many circumstances. The position of our government is to defend peace by all possible means. It is evident that in the face of this situaiton, there is a need for our governemnt to examine the behavior of the South African Government.

We think that it is the task of the world opinion and of statesmen to create a situation that will lead the South African Government to behave seriously and responsibly toward its assumed obligations. This is our main concern. Whether or not we should abrogate the accord is secondary in relation to the fundamental question .

[Announcer] Another question referred to the individuals who would be involveed in the nonimplementation of the accord, whether it was only the military or it also involved other authorities at the highest level.

[Vieira] I think that I cannot provide the answer to that question. It is for the South African Government to answer. It is unquestionable that a government is responsible for the actions of its armed forces. The issue, whether or not the government was aware of this, is for the South African Government to provide the answer.

[Announcer] Another foreign journalist wanted to know if Mozambique was interceding with other governemnts to exercise pressure on South Africa.

[Vieira] Each government knows what it must do.

[Announcer] The other question was related to the origin of the weapons possessed by the armed bandits.

[Vieira] Very little was stolen from our forces. All the same, weapons of Soviet origin can be found in many places. The documents are crystal clear on who supplies these weapons and ammunition.

[Announcer] Later, the representative of the South African TV, SABC [as heard], spoke of the good faith of some of the South African initiatives.

[Vieira] I believe that our expose was quite clear with regard to that viewpoint. In the first place, we showed what happened during the period prior to the signing of the Nkomati Accord. It was shown that there is decision by some South African circles not to observe the accord. I gave details of the meetings, who took part in these meetings, and the declarations that they made on how they would not implement the accord.

Then, we went on to the period following the signing of the

Nkomati Accord, and I began with the message from Dhlakama of 16 June when he said that he was desperate for lack of weapons and ammunition. The first reply is given on 21 June by Col Niekerk saying that they were studying the matter and preparing a plan. On 27 July, they announced that 26 tons of materiel would arrive and that more would arrive on 1 August. But the materiel did not arrive on 1 August. It arrived on 3 August. They announced again that more materiel would arrive on 7 August. However, on 7 August, the materiel did not arrive. The South African Navy ship arrived on 9 August.

If you look at the documents you have, you will see the movement of aircraft. They are not small aircraft to drop by parachute two or three people. They are large-capacity cargo planes such as C-130, Transall C-160, and Dakota C-47. In these flights, sometimes you see more than one aircraft at once. You mean that two or three large aircraft are used only to drop two people?

The fact is that in June they did not have weapons and ammunition, and soon afterward they got them. So, to restrict these movements to the transportation of a few people as a good-will gesture to facilitate negotiations is actually not very credible, especially because when we read the minutes of the meetings, they say that we are going to supply materiel. And the materiel appears. If these movements of so many aircraft and ships were solely designed to facilitate negotiations, then why did South Africa not inform us in good faith?

[Announcer] Another journalist wanted to know in what way have the armed bandit actions affected the national economy.

[Vieira] It is serious. As you know Cahora Bassa is not supplying electrical power to South Africa. As you know the power lines from South Africa to the city of Maputo have been sabotaged a countless number of times, creating serious damage to national economy. The railroads linking Mozambique to South Africa have benen continuously attacked and these railroads not only serve South Africa but many other countries of the hinterland [preceding word in English]. The two railroads to Malawi have continuously been cut off. These lines also play a fundamental role in the transportation of goods into Mozambique. There were factories, sugar estates, agricultural enterprises, both private and state-owned enterprises, and so on have been attacked. Guest workers have been murdered, and this is serious, especially because the instructions were given by South Africa.

The definition of the targets was given at the meeting of 23 February 1984 and we can see that the orders given by Dhlakama on 24 February correspond fully to the instructions received.

We can see that in his message dated 21 June, Van Niekerk defined again the need to attack economic infrastructure. There is a central preoccupation of bringing our fatherland to its knees. This is a scorched earth policy. Yes, bandit actions have affected our economy.

[Announcer] A South African journalist asked whether in the captured documents there were references to other countries that support the armed bandits.

[Vieira] In the documents that we captured at Gorongosa, there are references to other countries. Do you wwant me to tell you which are these countries? No, I won't because we would be diverting the attention from the main aspect. There are responsibilites of other countries in this war, but the basic responsibility is South Africa's. The Nkomati Accord was signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa. We did not sign it with other countries.

[Announcer] The *ARGUS* newspaper correspondent wanted to know whether there was further (?evidence) that could further aggravate the already made disclosures.

[Vieira] Yes, my answer is yes.

[Announcer] A journalist asked whether the armed bandits were attaining successes and about the ammunition dump.

[Vieira] You have asked me two questions. One was if the bandits were having successes. They are successful in committing crimes. They are not being successful in terms of gaining power in this Mozambican fatherland.

Our country has an experience of 21 consecutive years of war. In terms of personnel and equipment, the Portuguese Armed Forces were superior to South Africa's. They were also superior in combat experience. The Portuguese Armed Forces were defeated in our country. The Rhodesian Armed Froces did not have success in our country. And so it is not going to be the bandits who will be successful. Regarding the question of the ammunition dump, a commission of inquiry has been set up and it is chaired by the state inspector. It is not my job to give information about an inquiry that the state inspector and his commission have not yet given. I can tell you that the commission of inquiry will disclose its findings.

[Announcer] As for the statements made by Louis Nel that the Mozambican Government was aware of his trips to Gorongosa, Sergio Vieira said:

[Vieira] What I can tell you is that no member of the Mozambican Government ever had knowledge of this. That was never said, either directly of indirectly, to a member of the Mozambican Government. And in the very document you have in your hands now, Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel says that he will not inform the Mozambican Government. Thus, I can firmly and categorically state that South African never — under any circumstances or for whatever reason — informed us that it was violating or failing to observe the Nkomati Accord. The Nkomati Accord has no clause stating that it may be violated under certain circumstances.

[Announcer] The correspondent of South African television asked whether Mozambique's support of sanctions against South Africa was not against the spirit of the Nkomti Accord.

[Vieira] Are your trying to tell me that we are not observing the Nkomati Accord, after it has never been complied with by the South African side? Are your telling me that South Africa, which orders the power lines in Cahora Bassa to be sabotaged, which orders the railroad to Mozambique to be sabotaged, which orders the poweline to Maputo city to be sabotaged, and which diverts the cargo which has been agreed would pass by Maputo port, that it is not in prectice carrying out sanctions against Mozambique? We are the ones who have experienced sanctions. We are the ones who have the experience of being victims of sanctions, even when we have signed an accord. For example, the volume of cargo that is supposed to pass through Maputo port is contained in a signed accord. We have never reduced economic or trade relations with South Africa. But South Africa did. Moreover, South Arica has ordered destruction inside Mozambique. I see nothing in your question that changes what I said before, South Africa is the side that is applying sanctions. The party applying sanctions is South Africa.

Now, if other states have decided to implement sanctions against South Africa to end violence within their territory and in southern Africa, that's fine. We must not separate the sanctions problem from the problem of peace. But central concern is to promote peace, good relations, and cooperation among countries. We were not the ones to violate those principles.

[Announcer] What is expected of South Africa now?

[Vieira] As for myself, what I expect of a country that signs an agreement is to obseve that agreement. A government has the duty of fulfilling its commitments. The sole thing that I expect and demand from the South African Government is the observance of its commitments.

[Announcer] One other journalist asked about the future of the Joint Security Commission.

[Vieira] The Joint Security Commission, which was created in the framework of the Nkomati Accord, and was conceived so as to function as the basis of observance of the Nkomati Accord. As the other side, deliberately, premeditatedly, and on a large-scale decided to not observe the agreemrnt, it is obvious that the Joint Security Commission has become powerless and thus it can not function. Nothing has been said about those commissions. Your question was about the Joint Security Commission, and my answer was that it was practically impossible for that commission to function. For the other commissions to function efficiently, there must be peace. However, if one of the parties decides that there is no peace, then we can not have tourism in war. A powerline cannot be made to work if one of the parties decides that it must continually cut the supply of energy, and so on.

[Announcer] Sergio Vieira said the following about news of talks between the Mozambican Government and the armed bandits:

[Vieira] You should ask whoever gave you this rumor, not me. We have never accepted that idea. The sole idea that we accepted was to grant an amnesty and reintegrate those who are repentant. With whom are we going to negotiate, anyway? We are going to negotiate what with whom? We have negotiated with South Africa, and we signed the Nkomati Accord. South Africa did not observe it. The bandits were always an extension of the South African Armed Forces. We are not going to negotiate with the corporal, we want to negotiate with the general. We have already held talks with South Africa. Now we are going to negotiate what with the corporal? He receives orders from his general. The general makes the plans and says what must be done. What are we going to negotiate: The introduction of gangsters [preceding word in English] into our government? The introduction of drug addicts into the government? The introduction of counterfeit money makers into the government? The South African Government revealed the forgery of money in South Africa, done by the bandits. The introduction of murderers into the government? We have nothing to negotiate. With whom are we going to negotiate? With the former employees of the Portuguese colonial police force? We negotiated with Portugal in Lusaka. We signed two accords in Lusaka. With whom are we going to negotiate and what are we going to negotiate?

[Announcer] The next journalist asked whether the Nkomati accord had been suspended.

[Vieira] No, nobody has susended the Nkomati Accord. Nobody has done that. What we are saying is that for the accord to live, it must be obseved. So far, we have obsereved the Nkomati Accord.

[Announcer] The last question, posed by a Mozambican journalist, concerned possible South African violations after the taking of the principal armed bandits base in Gorongosa.

[Vieira] I can tell you that 4 days ago in the area of Changalane, near the border with South Africa, the residents informed us that three helicopters had flown in from South Africa, landed, and then flown out. All the night. [end recording]

Rehabilitation Program Under Way in Gorongosa

MB030613 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] A vast economic and social program is under way in Gorongosa district in central Mozambique where a combined Mozambican and Zimbabwean force captured the MNR terrorists' main base in August. A total of 12 government officials are in Gorongosa to help peasants return to a normal life. During the terrorists' presence, agricultural production, commerce and the health services were disrupted and many people are in poor health. Since the terrorists were driven out, thousands of people have been vaccinated. Bridges and roads destroyed by the bandits were being rebuilt and trading circuits are being reestablished. Meanwhile, the Armed Forces are conducting search and destroy operations against MNR terrorists who escaped from the Gorongosa base.

Education Protocol Signed With GDR 26 Sep

MB270731 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, a protocol was signed between higher education delegations from Mozambique and the GDR. Fernando Ganhao, rector of the Eduardo Mondlane University, signed the document on behalf of Mozambique: Guenter Heidorn, deputy minister for university and technical school affairs, who has been visiting Mozambique since 20 September, signed on behalf of the GDR.

A source told journalists that the negotiations assessed the role of German lecturers in Mozambique and dealt with the prospects of joint scientific research in the filed of social sciences as well as the training of Mozambican lecturers in the GDR. The same source said that the GDR expressed its willingness to send law lecturers to Mozambique should our country request them.

In addition to talks held with the principals of the colleges at the Mozambican university, the GDR delegation was received by Deputy Minister of Education Carlos Beirao. Before returning to its country today the German delegation will be received by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Daniel Mbanze.

SOUTH AFRICA

UN Envoy Addresses Security Council on Angola

MB031840 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, says the Soviet Union is trying, beyond a doubt, with its current involvement in Angola to exploit the international vendetta against South Africa in order to extend its influence in Africa. Mr Von Schirnding addressed the United Nations Security Council on the Angola situation.

[Begin von Schirnding video in English] Soviet pilots are flying some of Angola's MIG-23 aircraft and MI-25 helicopter gunships, the very same gunships that they are using to slaughter the people of Afghanistan. It is clear, Sir, that the Soviets are directly involved and are in fact commanding the current MPLA offensive. No doubt the Soviet Union has sought to take advantage of the current international vendetta against my country to further expand its influence on our continent. No doubt it imagines that it can intervene militarily in southern Africa with impunity.

Mr President, South Africa has no illusions about its relative power but it does have regional responsibilities, responsibilities for the security of its own people and responsibilities for the security of the people of South West Africa/Namibia. And even now SWAPO is sending major units southward as part of the Soviet-directed offensive with the intention of opening new fronts in its terrorist campaign against the people of South West Africa/Namibia.

Mr President, despite our limited capabilities it must be understood that South Africa cannot and will not simply shed its responsibilities. Those involved should understand and understand clearly that there will be no cheap victories.

Mr President, if the council would like to establish what is happening in southern Angola, my government suggests that they send a fact-finding mission to the area to establish who is fighting whom, who is directing the operations, what armaments are being used, and what the people of Angola would like to see happen in their country and they would then discover what support UNITA enjoys in Angola. And if the MPLA wishes to confirm this, let them hold free elections. Let the people of Angola determine their future in a peaceful manner instead of by destroying one another in this endless civil war, a civil war which has been instigated by foreign powers for the promotion of their own interests.

But, Mr President, if the MPLA chooses to continue the civil war, why should it be the only party entitled to call on assistance. The U.S. Congress, while repealing the Clark Amendment, has already recognized the admissability of aiding UNITA and as recently, Mr President, as this morning Secretary of State Shultz of the United States is quoted in *THE NEW YORK TIMES* as follows and I quote: We must also remember what has happened in El Salvador and throughout Latin America over the past 5 years and for that matter what is today happening in Nicaragua, Cambodia, Afghanistan, and Angola where people are fighting and dying for independence and freedom.

Mr President, South Africa is committed to peace and stability in southern Africa and my government has often gone on record to invite the leaders of southern Africa to come together to negotiate and to work out solutions to the problems of the region. [End video]

House of Delegates Leader Rajbansi Interviewed

MB021650 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Interview with Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the National Peoples Party, in the House of Delegates, in Durban by Pat Rogers, Ami Nanackchand and Ken Owen in Johannesburg on the "Network" program — video recorded]

[Text] [Rogers] Mr Rajbansi, welcome and your reaction please to the state president's speech last night, A. in general and B. particularly regarding blacks on the President's Council?

[Rajbansi] Well, one of the reasons we advanced when we decided to give the new Constitution a try was that in Cape Town we jointly will be able to reshape things. reshape the constitutional future of South Africa. And the state president's speech announcement in the Cape last night must be viewed with the speech he has made in the Orange Free State and Natal, where I am of the considered view that he most certainly put this country on a new constitutional course and I want to highlight one or two very important aspects of what the state president did indicate in Durban. For the first time, he indicated that those national states that do not want to accept independence will be regarded as part of South Africa within one common boundary of South Africa and a very significant portion of his speech was that for the first time he referred to possible regional solutions and he did indicate that these national states will have to be accommodated in a future constitutional arrangements within the boundaries of one South Africa. And I believe that to a large extent he satisfied the common cry of even the radicals. One South Africa, one nation, and one boundary. And this has come from the state president and I believe and as I have indicated last year that this is a result of the new constitution and this is a result of reshaping the destiny of South Africa. And I think the state president had made a new tryst with destiny as far as the future of this southern African region is concerned.

[Rogers] Mr Rajbansi, your reaction please to the idea of blacks in the President's Council and does that tie in with your party's policies? What, in fact, are your party's policies in this regard?

[Rajbansi] Yes, we had stated that in spite of the fact that people had stated that the Constitution has deficiencies and one of the common deficiencies was the exclusion of blacks at the level of decisionmaking, this President's Council is completely different to what the former President's Council was in that it not only deals with deadlocks in Parliament, but it also deals with matters referred to it by the state president. And it most certainly dealt with matter that affect the Constitution, that have an effect on contitutional future. And this is not the first time that the blacks were offered seats in the President's Council. The previous legislation relating to the President's Council also included blacks, although there was supposed to be a separate black council but that legislation allowed for the various important committees of the President's Council to be mixed, and I believe that since this President's Council is also playing an important role in respect of guiding the constitutional future of South Africa, this is an appropriate place where blacks should be included to determine the future destiny of this country.

[Nanackchand] In view of this impending dispensation, how relevant is the Indian in the whole South African context? Then, how do you explain their dilemma in terms of a so-called black threat and a white reality?

[Rajbansi] Well, I think what South Africa has to finally sort out is fear to be accommodated by the rising black nationalism and as far as the Indian community is concerned, the Indian participation, I did indicate that the question of using the system was dead and buried long ago, 100 years ago in other countries with similar situations, and the history of the Indian community from the time of Mahatma Gandhi's stay in respect of the side of the black struggle is well known. The Indian community for a considerable period of time was regarded as the pointed nose of the cone as far as the black struggle against injustice and unrighteousness in this country is concerned. And in the South African Parliament, we made it very clear that we are not going to selfishly represent the cause of the Indian community, not only in respect of political goals but also in respect of bread-and-butter politics, the day-to-day problems facing our country. And one thing I want to point out that as the *SUNDAY TIMES* editorial before the refendum did indicate that this Constitution is like an anvil of which the future course of the history of South Africa could be shaped.

And we are proud of the fact that for the first time in history, in 1985 the South African Parliament as a result of colored and Indian participation did not pass any legislation that was of a discriminatory nature or any measure that could be objectionable on moral grounds.

[Nanackchand] Yes, but I mean, what effect would a population which numerically constitutes about 5 percent of the total population of the land, and half of which is located in Durban, have in a so-called black-white conflict?

[Rajbansi] Well, as I have indicated, the Indian community has always been part of the black struggle. The Indian community has been on the receiving end of discrimination as any nonwhite community in this country is concerned. And, taking Mahatma Gandhi's stay into consideration, we have been subjected to more discriminatory legislation, both before and after the formation of the union. And the Indian community in South Africa is not a passive community. We have been a dynamic community, politically. And from the time of our arrival 123 years ago it is very very clear that we have played a very significant role, not only in Indian advancement, but also black socioeconomic and political advancement in this country. And we did indicate that one of the greatest shortcomings in the constitutional structures was the exclusion of blacks.

[Owen] Mr Rajbansi, you have spoken very warmly of your achievements in the past year. I wonder whether you would look ahead for a moment and tell us what objectives you have for the coming parliamentary session.

[Rajbansi] Well, in 1985, it was the year of settling down, and I want to quote a professor of history, who wrote a history of South Africa. In this incompatability between little freedom and much restraint, lies the future course of the history of South Africa. We have played a role not only in the open debate, in the various multiracial standing committees...

[Owen, interrupting] Mr Rajbansi, last year at the beginning of the session you set yourself the objective of removing the Immorality Act, I think, the discrimination against Indians in the Free State and northern Natal, and a couple of other things, and you actually achieved those objectives. What objectives do you have for the coming session? I would prefer you not to speak in generalities.

[Rajbansi] Well, we believe that we must play a role in respect of the total removal of residential restrictions...

[Owen, interrupting] Does that mean the Group Areas Act?

[Rajbansi] The Group Areas Act. We are trying very hard. That is our ideal, to get it removed, and if we do not succeed, but we want to try to get the government to create grey areas, multiracial areas, as pilot projects, where we can prove that there can be multiracial harmony in South Africa, by blacks, whites, coloreds, and Indians living side by side of each other.

[Nanackchand] Yes, but so far your track record of the past session of Parliament was confined to parish politics, with hardly a grasp of the national issues.

[Rajbansi] I do not agree with that. You know, one must realize that we had a very strenuous election, we had to go to Cape Town immediately after the election, to structure that. I do not think that the community is aware of the roles we are playing behind the scenes in the cabinet committees, in the cabinet, and in other structures of the government. Some of that has come out. I will give you one example: the lifting of the issue that was the cause of Crossroads, the Cape Employment Preferential Area. Allan Hendrickse and I played significant roles behind closed doors to lift these restrictions. But I think what we are going to concentrate on in 1986 is national issues, political direction, and the question high on the agenda will be the question of black participation at the executive and the legislative level of decision-making.

[Owen] Mr Rajbansi, I wonder if I can come to last year's record. Did you have any serious difference of opinion within the cabinet?

[Rajbansi] Well, I would not specify that. I am responsible to the Caucus of the National People's Party while the others in the cabinet are responsible to their caucus, and I will state there are differences in ideologies and there are differences in role. And we have publicly expressed this, not in respect of issues which were already sorted out, about Orange Free State, the Aliens Act, etc, but during the debates of the various ministries — cooperation and development, constitutional development and planning — these differences were highlighted in public.

[Rogers] Mr Rajbansi, I am not clear on your answer to an earlier question; that is, your party's policy regarding accomodation of blacks in the South African political future. Do you stand with one man, one vote or not?

[Rajbansi] I do stand with a type of one man, one vote. It depends on what context. But I do not stand, at this stage, for the type of one man, one vote which is a universal (?crime). I want to be very clear on that. But I do not object to one man, one vote, but it depends on one context. I could say today that the Indian community has one man, one vote in the context of the present Constitution.

[Rogers] I have the feeling that you are dodging the issue.

[Rajbansi] I am not dodging the issue. My clear answer, that in the context in which one man, one vote in a unitary state is understood, I do not support it at this stage. I do not think it is workable in South Africa.

[Nanackchand] So, what are your options for the immediate political future?

[Rajbansi] I believe that in the immediate political future, in some structures, blacks must be brought in to decide the future. I do not think that the present Parliament or any one in power should prescibe and I think that the state president made this very clear in Durban, that the future constitution in relation to blacks that are going to be accommodated has to be a negotiated one. And that is important. We believe that... [changes thought] I personally do not believe that this can be totally achieved in the present President's Council. If that has to be the case, if blacks are willing to play their role in the President's Council, I believe that the President's Council will have to be restructured. And I will make my views known at the appropriate forum, in this government, as far as this government is concerned.

[Owen] Mr Rajbansi, the constitutional change will clearly take some time, but in the meantime, your constituents suffer a great deal of discrimination, even down to things like not using swimming pools or beaches. Are not these measures, these legislative restrictions, on your agenda for change for the coming year?

[Rajbansi] Most certainly. I stated in Johannesburg last Sunday that we are on a collision course with apartheid, and our stance in Parliament is going to be more vigorous.

[Rogers] Mr Rajbansi, you have stated that in the past, I think in the African context, in white rule versus black nationalism, you the Indians, have taken their stand with black nationalism. Do you think that has always been a happy choice, when one looks, for instance, at what happened to Indians in Kenya?

[Rajbansi] I do not think one must really compare with what has happened to the Indians in the north. One must really take into consideration that in Africa you have two types of Indians. One is called the indentured Indian and the other the passenger Indian. The purpose for which the Indians arrived in South Indians arrived in South Africa, to a very great extent, is completely different from the purpose for which they arrived in the rest of Africa. So here you have people who can be compared to the trekkers who moved away from Cape. The Indians were brought here completely for a different reason, actually to save the economy of Natal from certain ruin. And because we were subjected to terrible legislation which curbed our progress, movements, in this country, we always sided with the people who were subjected to such discrimination and we will continue to do so.

[Rogers] Well, bearing in mind the 1949 rioting by Zulus against Indians in Natal and the recent flare-up at Inanda, do you see yourself more closely indentified with Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha on the one hand, or with the UDF [United Democratic Front] on the other hand? The UDF, of course, has quite prominent Indian leadership.

[Rajbansi] Well, I would not support the UDF. I do not think one can link 1949 with institutions like Inkatha and people like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. The role of Inkatha in the recent unrest, especially around Inanda, to assist the Indian community, is quite well known. But if there were certain flare-ups against the Indian community, I do not think we as responsible people who want to guide the destinies together with others of this country, must use these excuses to cause further polarization among groups.

[Owen] Mr Rajbansi, do you approve of the idea of joint administration in Natal, some kind of linking of the administration of KwaZulu and the Natal Provincial Administration?

[Rajbansi] Yes, and I do not want to say yes now, because I am reacting to events taking place in Natal. I just want to mention, on 14 November 1983, I shared the platform at the city hall with Mr P.W. Botha who was prime minister at the time, and I made reference to Natal being given separate treatment. And I also referred to this during the debate of the minister, Dr Mgerrit Viljoen, in Parliament, and I also indicated that the government must look positively at the recommendations and the findings of the Buthelezi commission, and the reaction of De Gerrit Viljoen during that debate is well known.

[Nanackchand] Now, going back to your participation under the present new Constitution. Do you honestly believe, with the ratio of four to one, that you can stop the tide of black opposition?

[Rajbansi] Well, I want to mention very clearly that I do not regard the ratio of four to one, two to one, of any significance. If one studies the Constitution very very carefully, the House of Delegates has the necessary political clout and the political muscle to influence things. I believe that if the House of Delegates does not approve of a measure, then it is not regarded as having been approved by Parliament. The fact that we use tremendously the private motion system could be a declaration of intention in South Africa on measures that affect us, and one is very very clear, one thing is very very clear, that this particular ratio did not prove to be of any disadvantous factor as far as our quest to move away from discrimination...

[Nanackchand interrupting] Yes, but you have your opportunity in standing committes to block legislation. What did you do about it?

[Rajbansi] Here is the most important point. A lot of people watch our performance in open public debate. Every party in this Parliament is represented in the various standing committees, and to what extent they were reshaped. And we...

[Owen interrupting] Mr Rajbansi, as a member of the cabinet, did you oppose the state of emergency?

[Rajbansi] I do not want to divulge what I do in the cabinet. It is unethical.

[Owen] Do you in fact oppose the state of emergency?

[Rajbansi] Well, I support things in the cabinet, and I do oppose things in the cabinet, but I...[changes thought] it is unethical, as a member of the cabinet, to oppose the state of emergency.

[Owen] You actually support it as it stands now?

[Rajbansi] In certain respects, with the facts at my disposal, I personally felt that, to a limited extent, the imposition of certain measures was justified. And I said so publicly, and that appeared in the press in Natal. Although I was criticized for it, I have the courage of my convictions to say publicly, and not to say anything different behind closed doors.

[Nanackchand] And to what extent has your participation in the cabinet deprived you of the opportunity being critical of your colleagues in the cabinet? Hasn't it (?fettered) your...

[Rajbansi, interrupting] No, I want to take the mind of the community back to the days the state president announced (?this cabinet). He did indicate that there are different types of cabinet ministers, and they have the right to publicly disagree. There are Nationalist cabinet ministers and there are national cabinet ministers. That is the difference, and we have publicly disagreed in the House of Delegates with cabinet ministers, members of the cabinet, and the foreign brides issue is a very, very good example which I can use to quote. And there are other instances where we disagreed, for example the Promotion of Local Government Affairs Bill, which we opposed.

That was a public disagreement from a member of the cabinet disagreeing with the measure introduced by another member of the cabinet, and this is a very healthy and democratic sign of this particular constitution.

[Rogers] Are you in favor of lifting the state of emergency now or not?

[Rajbansi] Yes, my clear answer is yes. I believe that circumstance favor the lifting.

[Rogers] Mr Rajbansi, how would you answer the suggestion that, unlike the examples to the north of us, here you have elected instead to join the white laager, as it were, and turned your back on the blacks by participating in a system which includes them [as heard], and you have done that with only about, I think, 10 percent of voting support?

[Rajbansi] Twenty percent poll, and if there was no terrorism, it would have been more than 50 percent. I made it very very clear that we are using this Constitution. It is worth a try in spite of the deficiencies, and we are not joining the laager. We did indicate that we are not representing those who are not represented in Parliament by proxy, but our total performance from January to June indicates that high on the agenda was the question of black exclusion, and we will not rest, our task will not be over, until such time every section of this population gets a fair share in the decisionmaking, and that is, opportunity to participate in the government, and fair share of what wealth South Africa has to offer.

[Rogers] Twenty percent of Indian votes, but of that, you scored, I think, about half.

[Rajbansi] Well, I would not attach significance to 20 percent. You know what happened on the day of the election. If people were given the democratic right to do things their own way. In my electoral division, in other elections, I had 81 percent poll, with the same voters.

[Narackchand] Yes, but the main opposition against participation was that the Constitution did not afford equal access to control of power in the control of political power-sharing. How valid is this criticism?

[Rajbansi] Your question is not clear. Equal access to whom?

[Nanackchand] Well, equal access to power sharing.

[Rajbansi] Well, we have equal access in the context of the present constitutional structure, in respect of power-sharing, there is no difference between me and any other cabinet minister. I have equal say in the cabinet, and my say is quite influential, it is respected...

[Owen, interrupting] Mr Rajbansi, in view of your sympathy towards the joint administration of Natal, I wonder whether you are also sympathetic towards the Convention Alliance Movement?

[Rajbansi] I am sympathetic to any movement that will satisfy the requirements of the National People's Party, as contained in our Constitution. I did indicate that, although we are a majority party in the House of Delegates, we will associate with any individual organization with similar aims and objectives, and I like somebody to do a research in respect of who was the architect of the South African Black Alliance.

[Rogers] Mr Rajbansi, this will have to be a final question. Could you tell us where you stand on the Buthelezi proposals for the association of KwaZulu and Natal, and are you in favor, in fact, of some kind of federal system?

[Rajbansi] I think i will give you a very clear answer. I am a signatory to the Buthelezi Commission Report... [interrupted] I believe that, in respect of the consolidation proposal, I want to give a very clear answer. I believe, and I have said this at various forums, that the KwaZulu consolidation must only be put into effect when it meaningfully takes into consideration the political goals and the political strategy of the government of KwaZulu and Inkatha. I want to be very, very clear on that, and I support a regional solution for Natal. I think Natal can be an area where we can have a pilot project and show South Africa the way in respect of finding a regional solution within the context of what the state president did state in Durban.

[Rogers] Mr Rajbansi, thank you for joining us tonight.

Police Disperse Mourners at UDF Member's Funeral

MB031912 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1904 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] King Williams Town Oct 3 SAPA — The South African Police and railways police dispersed mourners in Ginsberg location near here at the funeral of Mr Mbuviselo Mbotya, a member of the King Williams Tow Youthclub and the United Democratic Front [UDF]. He died two weeks ago at Frere Hospital in East London after being arrested by police.

Police in casspirs and buffels drove near St Patricks School, where the funeral of Mr Mbotya was being held, and instructed mourners to disperse within five minutes. Police said more than 100 mourners in contravention of an order by a King Williams town magistrate. [sentence as received] Clergymen negotiated with the police but teargas was fired at the mourners.

A youth, Mr Madodan Magoqwana, was reportedly shot dead by police during a night vigil last nigh at the ome of the Mbotya family. The superintendent of Grey Hospital, Dr R. MacDade, said the youth was certified dead on arrival at the hospital.

There was a 100 percent stayaway in King Williams town as workers attended the funeral.

Natal UDF Leader Released From Detention

MB031125 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1118 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Durban, Oct 3, SAPA — Security police have released the chairman of the United Democratic Front in Natal, the Rev Mcebesi Xundu, after about 35 days in detention.

He was detained in Durban on August 27 under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act when he went to C.R. Swart square to make a statement on the murder of civil rights lawyer Mrs Victoria Mxenge.

He was subsequently transferred to Pretoria with two other detainees, the acting president of the Natal Indian Congress, Dr Farook Meer, and attorney Mr Yunus Mahomed.

Anglican chruch representatives were intent on bringing a supreme court action to secure Mr Xundus release following similar actions which resulted in court orders requiring the release from detention of Diakonia Director Mr Paddy Kearney, and End Conscription Committee activists Mr Richard Steele, Mrs Sue Britton and Miss Anita Kromberg.

But Mr Xundus lawyers were told this week that he had been released.

The Anglican bishop of Natal, the Right Rev Michael Buttall, saw Mr Xundu yesterday and instructed him to take a holiday with his family.

Anti-Apartheid Activists in Western Cape Released

MB031459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1547 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 3 SAPA — All but three of the anti-apartheid activists detained in the western Cape in terms of the internal Security Act have been released.

The United Democratic Front [UDF] And the Detainees Parents Support Committee [DPSC] welcomed the release.

The two bodies reiterated their call for the immediate release of three people still in detention, namely Mr Zoli Malindi, western Cape president of the UDF; Mr Saleem Sadat, an organiser for the community newspaper *GRASSROOTS*; and Miss Shirley Gunn, a clothing workers union organiser.

At least 32 western Cape people, including the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, were detained under section 29 of the Internal Security Act just before and after the planned "Free Mandela" march to Pollsmoor Prison.

Welcoming the release of the detainees, a UDF spokesman said theri place remained "alongside us in the just struggle for freedom."

"It has been the demands and pressure by parents, students and teachers and others in the community that has brought about their release."

The DPSC, which also welcomed the release of detainees, said detentions would not deter them "in our fight for a non-racial and democratic South Africa."

30 Seriously Burned in Bus Bombing 2 October

MB031819 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1817 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Witbank Oct 3 SAPA — Thirty people sustained serious burns when petrol bombs were hurled through the windows of a bus at a stop in a township near Witbank yesterday.

Of the 110 passengers, 30 were admitted to the local hospital with serious burns and 50 were treated and released, a hospital spokesman said.

The bus, property of the Highveld United Transport (HVT), was at a stop in Lynneville, a black township near Witbank, when youths flung petrol bombs through the windows.

There was a stampede as passengers tried to flee the flames inside of the bus.

Witbank police confirmed the incident and said no arrests had been made.

Trouble was sparked by the increase of tariffs for lodgers permits and electricity costs to the townships announced by the Highveld Development Board, which were to have taken effect from October 1.

Youths from the townships yesterday urged parents and other residents to boycott work in protest against the rental increases.

SAPA's correspondent reported that although youths had tried to persuade taxi drivers not to ferry people to Witbank business continued as normal.

A spokesman for the Witbank police said a bakery delivery truck, a mini-bus and two cars were set alight in the townships yesterday. No arrests had yet been made.

Police were today patrolling the three townships.

The death toll in unrest that flared in Witbank nearly two months ago stood at 12 and damage to property ran into thousands of rands.

However, SAPA's correspondent reports that the banning of COSAS [Congress of South African Students] students organisation a month ago appears to have been effective in curbing unrest.

Meanwhile, the stay-away from black schools in Witbank was still in force even though the new term started yesterday. Primary schools only reported limited attendance.

SAPA Reports East Rand Bombing Incidents

MB040546 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0531 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 4, SAPA — Three separate petrol bomb incidents caused slight damage to houses on the east Rand last night.

Two black men were seen at the Kempton Park home of Mr J. Smit which was set on fire by a petrol bomb. Mr Smit put the flames out himself and only a carpet and curtains were damaged.

Another petrol bomb was thrown at the home of Mrs Robey Pretorius in Witbank and she also extinguished the blaze herself.

A third attack took place at the home of Mr C. Christie in Croyden where a bedroom wall was blackened.

The three house are in a 14km radius and police are investigating the possibility that the same person could have been involved in all three incidents.

Police Report Two Deaths in Overnight Incidents

MB040645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0632 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text0) Pretoria, Cot 4, SAPA — The following is the 8 am unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

"At present 1,067 persons are being held in terms of the emergency regulations while 3,760 have been released.

"In Kwazakele near Port Elizabeth, a black male was fatally wounded when a South African Defence Force patrol dispersed a stonethrowing mob.

"In Tinus near Fort Beaufort, police arrested a black male during an incident in which a private home was stoned by a mob of blacks.

"In Guguletu near Cape Town, a black male was fatally wounded when police dispersed a stonethrowing mob with shotgun fire.

"In Gavendale near Port Elizabeth, a police patrol arrested a coloured male following a stonethrowing incident involving police vehicles.

"In the black residential area of De Aar, an SADF patrol arrested a black male during an incident in which SADF vehicles were stoned.

"In Soweto (Witwatersrand) three black males were arrested by an SADF patrol following an attempted arson at a school."

School Attendance 'Normal' in Pretoria Area

MB031446 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1441 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 3 SAPA — Normal attendance was today reported at higher primary and high schools in Atteridgeville and Saulsville, near Pretoria.

Attendance at the schools were reported to be between 25 and 95 percent early today — the second day of the final school term.

In Mamelodi, there was a virtual stay-away at all secondary schools in the township.

Higher primary schools were not affected by the stayaway.

Classes at higher primary schools in Mamelodi were disrupted by groups of youths yesterday.

The groups intercepted school-round higher primary pupils and forced them to go home.

A spokesman for the department of Education and training said all but one secondary school in Soshanguve reported normal attendance yesterday.

University of North Students Arrested, Released

MB031426 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1421 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 3 SAPA — Two SABC vehicles were damaged and a number of students were arrested during unrest at the University of the North earlier today.

A spokesman for the university said in a statement that the students were later released. He said trouble started when about 200 students demonstrated against a symposium being held on the campus by the northern Transvaal branch of the Development Society of Southern Africa.

"The demonstration developed into a confrontation between police and students," said the spokesman. "Two vehicles of the SABC were damaged by students. Some students were arrested, but (they) have since been released. The demonstration has led to a boycott of classes (since) 7.30 am."

The rector, Prof P.C. Mokgokong, had appealed to staff and students to remain calm, said the spokesman, and "to do all in their power to sustain academic programmes."

Students Arrested; Teachers To Challenge Meeting Ban

MB040540 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2105 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 3, SAPA — A large contingent of police and SADF troops this morning arrested nine pupils at the Belhar Senior Secondary No.2 school while the principal led them in prayer at a school assembly.

Meanwhile, in most areas of the Cape Flats, pupils attended classes and held meetings today. Security personnel attached to the Department of Education and Culture continued to monitor activities at several schools in the peninsula.

This and the recent banning of all teachers and pupils meeting at schools was also further condemned by teachers and political bodies amid calls for the resignation of the minister of education and culture in the House of Representatives, Mr Carter Ebrahim.

In another development, the Cape Teachers Professional Association said it would seek an urgent Supreme Court order to challenge the validity of the government's ban on all teachers and students meetings.

Police confirmed today that eight male pupils, between the ages of 14 and 17, had been arrested at about 10 am. A SADF spokesman in Pretoria this evening said that if troops had been used it was "in support of the police."

The arrests caused outrage among teachers and parents, who said pupils had been in their classes where full discipline had been maintained. The police action was unwarranted, they said.

Teachers, parents and pupils said that casspirs, buffels and several patrol vans with armed SADF members and police entered the school premises this morning and surrounded the school.

The principal, Mr Isaac Hattingh, after being approached by police, called an assembly of all pupils. As he led a prayer a policeman interrupted him and ordered the pupils to line up in single file. Nine pupils wearing casual clothes were arrested.

When teachers protested at the arrests they were told to "shut up" and threatened with arrest. Police said the arrests were in connection with charges of public violence.

Mr Hattingh later told teachers he had had no choice but to call the assembly as police had threatened to storm classrooms.

About 25 Belhar teachers went to the Bellville police station later today to inquire about the pupils.

Those arrested were identified by their teachers as Christopher Vermeulen, Adriaan Issel, Jephtha Jansen, Claude Julies, Jakobus Meyer, Dougan Wilton, Ernest Winger and Neville van Wyk. Theresa Booysen and William Fisher were arrested later in the day, according to teachers.

Both Mr Ebrahim and the executive director of education, Mr A.J. Arendse, refused to comment on the days events.

Mr Peter Marais, member of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council and leader of the Peoples Congress Party, called on the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, to "remove Mr Ebrahim" for his "autocratic handling of the education portfolio" and urged the government to establish a unitary educational system.

Mr Ken Andrew, Progressive Federal Party MP for Gardens, said the latest ban on school meetings by Mr Ebrahim "would be counter-productive and, in most instances, unenforceable."

Radio Comments on Soviet Threat to Region

MB030936 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Threat in Southern Africa"]

[Text] The statement by South African President P.W. Botha on Soviet involvement in Southern Africa warrants careful consideration by all the countries of the region. Because of the interdependence of the states of southern Africa, all are affected by Soviet expansionism in the subcontinent.

One of the basic strategies of the Soviet Union in extending its influence in the world is the exploitation of regional conflict. Angola presented the Kremlin with a golden opportunity. When Portugal relinquished power in Angola 10 years ago, the agreement was that the three main political parties — the MPLA, UNITA, and the FNLA — should form a government of national unity. The Marxist-aligned MPLA however, seized power for itself, and Cuban troops were sent in by the Soviet Union to prop up the MPLA against UNITA and the FNLA.

After 10 years the MPLA government is not widely recognized. It is still propped up by Communist forces against other Angolan interests, represented mainly by UNITA, and as a result of the continuing conflict, the country's economy is in ruins, and its people are deprived and starving.

In the past weeks there has been increasing evidence of direct Soviet involvement in the fighting between UNITA and the combination of Cuban and MPLA government forces. South Africa has admitted giving certain humanitarian and material assistance to UNITA, and the American congress has recently repealed the Clark Amendment denying assistance to UNITA.

In his speech this week, President Botha said aid for UNITA would continue because if the Soviet and Cubans succeeded in Angola, South West Africa would be the next target, followed by Botswana, and ultimately South Africa.

Resisting Soviet expansionism in southern Africa, however, is not South Africa's responsibility alone. It is not only in South Africa's interests that Soviet plans are thwarted. It is in the interest of the entire region. It is for this reason that President Botha called on all countries in southern Africa to join forces in getting rid of the foreign military presence in the region. It must be seen that the Soviet Union is the destabilizing force in southern Africa, and that peace will not be achieved until it is removed.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB040753 [Editorial Report] Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 3 October carries a column by Ken Owen which says President Botha complains that he "cannot understand why government is repeatedly urged to share power when it has already agreed to share power," or why the National Party's (NP) progressive reforms have not seemed to help settle the situation in the RSA. It seems the removal of each grievance has sharpened rather than mitigated criticism, Owen notes. "Opponents of apartheid keep shifting their ground as the process unfolds." "The answer is that apartheid, whatever the Nationalists may say, is seen here and abroad as a system that defines political rights according to race. The law that assigns to South Africans rights and duties according to race is the Population Registration Act. It precludes voluntary association, and erases real cultural divisions. It fixes political rights arbitrarily, not according to culture but according to the unscientific and discredited concept of race. It confines all other basic human rights and distorts all personal and political relationships." For reform to really be accomplished, the Population Registration Act "must go. When that happens, apartheid will be truly dead," Owen concludes.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 3 October says in its editorial that the government has been patient, and cannot be expected to allow the Netherlands Embassy to protest Klaas de Jonge indefinitely in its old premises in the Nedbank building in Pretoria. A spokesman for the embassy "insists the offices will continue to be occupied by the political and economic sections of the embassy, but this is simply a dodge to protect De Jonge; if he were not there the sections would have moved out" when the lease expired last month. "On the face of it, the Dutch are being pigheaded, for they surely cannot believe that they can cling to the premises indefinitely," the editorial says. "South Africa is entitled to have De Jonge back in custody, and by golly it is going to get him back."

In the same edition, *THE CITIZEN* reports that two Athlone magistrates have resigned from the bench to avoid presiding over unrest-related trials. Eshaam Palmer, speaking for himself and the other magistrate, told *THE CITIZEN*: "We felt on religious grounds we had to identify with the ordinary people. We come from the community and we go back to it. Our consciences would not allow us to be part of the system in times like this." He said there had been no pressure form the community for him to resign. The magistrates' resignation means there are now no colored magistrates in the republic, as these were the only two, the article says.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 3 October reports that Mrs Helen Suzman, Progresive Federal Party (PFP) spokesman for law and order, and Peter Soal, PFP member of parliament for Johannesburg, visited more than 100 detainees in the Johannesburg Prison Wednesday. Mrs Suzman said the main complaint of most was that they were being held without trial. "Otherwise, apart from some detainees objecting to being kept alone in their cells for 23 hours a day with nothing to read but a Bible or a Koran — as laid down by emergency regulations — there were no serious complaints about treatment at the prison," Mrs Suzman said. "We made a point of asking all the detainees whether they had been interrogated by the Security Police and, if so, whether they had been treated roughly or assaulted in any way. The answer, I am glad to say, was 'no' by everyone who had been interrogated," she said.

In its editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* says Foreign Minister Pik Botha should "reconsider his unilateral decision to withdraw recognition" of the former premises of the Netherlands Embassy as diplomatic property. "Now is not the time to run out of patience," it says. "Already the Dutch claims that the Nedbank offices are still occupied by the embassy's political and economic sections (in defiance of the landlord's request to move out) make diplomats of The Hague look a little silly," it says. "The longer the Dutch keep up this farce, the sillier they look both in terms of international law and in terms of their local lease. So why bail them out?"

David Braun reports in the same edition that the NP congress season "has brought into focus just how far the government is prepared to go with its reform programme." "Taking into account Mr Botha's speeches in Parliament this year and his pronouncements at all the congresses," the following points represent the NP's new philosophy, Braun says: 1) "It rejects the exclusion of any community from the political decision-making process; injustice and inequality in the opportunities available to any community; and racial discrimination and encroachments upon human dignity." 2) "South Africa remains one state, and independence will not be forced on any group." 3) "All South Africans are entitled to a common citizenship, which implies the same full property and political rights. Residents of independent entities within the overall framework, if they opt for independence, will be entitled only to a collective South African citizenship which will not carry political rights (but may have travel and other advantages)." 4) "Each group unit — for example, independent homelands, self-governing homelands, white provincial administrations, Indian and coloured administrations, black urban communities and possibly certain other regional and local authorities — is to share power on an equitable basis at the highest level of decisionmaking, in such a way that no one unit can dominate another. This means all units are to be involved in all executive bodies, including the Cabinet." 5) "Each unit is to have the maximum possible autonomy over its own affairs." 6) "The form and powers of the overall legislative and co-ordinating structures in which the units will jointly administer affairs of mutual concern — for example defence, foreign affairs, finance, law and order — are to be negotiated so that they may have the support of the majority of each unit." "Taken in sum, and regardless of what they mean to non-nationalists, the changes do represent a fundamental restructuring of Government policy," Braun concludes.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 3 October says in its editorial that the government is going about the business of reform "in a most hamhanded manner." "These half-baked reforms appear pretty hollow to people who are beset by misery, deaths, anger, pain, humiliation and abject frustration. These reforms seem almost mocking to thousands of people who are retrenched or out of work." The newspaper appleals to the business world "to create the climate for reform by getting people work. We appeal to these obviously sincere men to forget the airy negotiations now, and address themselves to our immediate problems," it says.

Sam Mabe comments in the "Focus" column in the same edition that "South African businessmen have suddenly awakened to the fact that there is a need for change in South Africa." They recently met with the ANC in Lusaka, are prominent in the movement for the holding of a national convention, and heve run advertisements in some newspapers urging accelerated reform, he notes. But Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, chairman of the Azanian Congress of Tade Unions, says the "utterances of white business men should be viewed with caution." Nefolovhodwe told Mabe: "The migrant labour system and the influx control laws which humiliate the working class were designed to promote the interests of the capitalists. This makes businessmen part of the problem in this country and we cannot suddenly see them as being on our side." Nefolovhodwe said businessmen should express their concern about the situation in the country on the factory floor, "Where they are forever at loggerheads with workers." "His argument sounds logical," Mabe says. "The businessmen would seem to be engaging in a public relations exercise designed to give blacks the impression that they identify with their plight." But the majority of blacks, and especially the ones out throwing stones, do not read newspapers, Mabe says. What businessmen should do is address themselves to the "people closest to them and over whom they have control — their employees. Instead of calling on the Government to negotiate with acknowledged black leaders, they should recognise trade unions and negotiate better wages and working conditions with them. They should also accept the workers' right to strike when there is a deadlock in negotiations. They should not dismiss the workers or set the police on them." Many of the people engaged in township violence once had jobs which they lost throught strike dismissals or retrenchment, Mabe says. "They are the angry people who have an axe to grind with management," and declarations will "certainly not get anywhere near satisfying them."

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 2 October in an editorial says, "that South Africa finds itself irreversibly set on a path to a new constitutional dispensation is a fact that cannot be disputed by any reasonable or thinking person." To support norms set in 1948 is dangerous ostrich politics, and purposely ignores the realities in 1985. How this dispensation progresses will depend to a great extent on how the process is handled, it says. "The path to a new constitutional dispensation has reached a steep gradient where there are not only stumbling blocks ahead, but where death lurks in the dark chasms on either side." The hand that now leads must be firm, it must avoid the potholes, and it should not flinch from the challenges. In his address to the Cape congress, the state president referrred to the role that the NP has to play in this regard. It is really more that a role, because the whole process of reform was initiated by the NP, it says. For South Africa it will be a sad day when one or other untried plan is put into operation — such as the rightwing call for a white homeland or the PFP's national convention — as alternative to the NP's initiative. Concluding, it says "the NP is responsible to southern Africa in general and the whites in South Africa in particular to remain internally strong while the true and adherent vision of its initiative and direction are impartially revealed."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 3 October says in an editorial, "There is obvious unwillingness among many leaders to look impartially at what the government has to offer." Over the years they have developed a reflex action to say "no," and this trend continues even though the most important changes in decades are being brought about in South Africa. President Botha's Port Elizabeth address has again brought this ailment to the fore. Previously the accusations were that the government said too little, too vaguely; but this week the state president offered an agenda and a statement of intent.

Immediately we hear that the offerings are meaningless, inadequeate, disappointing. It seems as if the political insight of some has becomes clouded by cliches. "The outside world frequently has an attitude of 'yes, but.' There are positive elements, but..." Fortunately, many businessmen. politicians, and other leaders realize the important leadership president Botha has given. If approached by these people, "then perhaps those governments which were hasty in recalling their ambassadors and imposing punitive measures will give open encouragement, unless they are just prisoners of a twisted world opinion," it concludes.

SWAZILAND

Labor Minister Meets With RSA Counterpart

MB021735 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of labor and public service, Mr Mhlangano Matsebula, has held fruitful discussions with the South African minister of labor and public service [as heard] Mr P. de Plessis. A statement issued by the minister of labor and public service said the two ministers discussed a wide range of subjects of mutual interest and bilateral relations.

The statement said the problem of unemployment came up and the issue of mine workers, that is Swazi citizens in the Republic of South Africa working in the mines. The two ministers also discussed the disinvestment campaign and the possibility of establishing an unemployment insurance scheme in Swaziland. The problem of refugees from Ngwavuma and Mozambique facing the two countries was also discussed.

From Swaziland the minister was accompanied by the acting principal secretary and deputy principal secretary in the Ministry of Labor and Public Service, Mr E.M. Hlophe and Mr J.J.S. Dlamine respectively.

ZAMBIA

Senegal's Diouf Continues Official Visit

Kaunda Praises Diouf

MB031327 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has described visiting Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, current OAU chairman, as a good son of Africa who is committed to African unity. Speaking at State House this morning at the start of official talks with the Senegalese leader, Dr Kaunda said his description of Mr Diouf as a great man was not mere (?propaganda) but based on fact. He said Mr Diouf was only the second leader to embark on a fact-finding mission to the troubled southern African region soon after assuming the OAU chairmanship. Mr Diouf's state visit after becoming OAU chairman and his speech at last night's state dinner shows how committed he is to achieve fair play to search for peace and for African unity.

Mr Diouf meanwhile addressed the 20th UNIP National Council at Mulungushi Hall today.

Diouf Meets With ANC President

AB031651 Dakar PANA in English 1055 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Lusaka, 3 Oct (ZANA/PANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has asked the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to step up its material support to the liberation movement so that it can crush apartheid and halt the killings of blacks in that country. "A thousand people are being killed in South Africa every month. We must be armed to counter this," ANC president Oliver Tambo declared in the Zambian capital yesterday after two hours of talks with visiting Senegalese President Abdou Diouf who is also current OAU chairman.

Mr Tambo said the OAU needs to take practical steps to help the ANC fight the Pretoria regime and end apartheid. He outlined some of the ANC's proposals to the OAU as:

— Arming the ANC.

— Arming the Frontline States to counter destabilization acts by Pretoria.

— Accelerating the momentum for international sanctions against South Africa.

— Greater firmness in demands for the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

— An end to the state of emergency and withdrawal of police.

— Lifting the ban on all political parties.

Mr Tambo told pressmen that this organization felt that the above proposals could greatly help the organization executive its war against apartheid. [sentence as received] On the demands for sanctions, Mr Tambo said the climate was now very favorable as never before in the history of the liberation struggle. Although some sanctions are limited, this has never happened before. The fact that some countries are taking sanctions against South Africa is something in itself and the OAU must persist on such demands, Mr Tambo said.

He also described as "false, insulting, and hypocritical" suggestions that Africans will suffer more if the international community imposes sanctions against Pretoria. I say this is insulting because people are already suffering in these countries. Blacks are being murdered, the Frontline States are being raided. What more could they suffer? The ANC leader asked. On the Senegalese leaders' visit to this region, Mr Tambo described it as "a matter of great encouragement" to the people of southern Africa. He said Mr Diouf's visit will even be of greater significance when he reaches Lesotho which is in the heart of South Africa and a stone's throw from where the oppressed were fighting pitched battles against the Pretoria regime.

The OAU chairman is scheduled to visit almost all the Frontline States plus Lesotho and Mr Tambo said this also showed the importance the OAU attaches to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. Mr Diouf is accompanied on his tour by OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou. He is scheduled to hold talks this morning with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda who is also chairman of the Frontline States. President Diouf is also scheduled today to address the ruling UNIP [United National Independence Party] Party's National Council meeting. Last night he attended a dinner which was hosted by President Kaunda. He leaves for Zimbabwe today.

Diouf Speaks at Dinner

AB031737 Dakar PANA in English 1102 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Lusaka, 3 Oct (ZANA/PANA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has called on Western countries to exert pressure on South Africa to grant independence to Namibia within the framework of the United Nation's Resolution 435 of 1978 and end apartheid. Mr Diouf said it was the moral duty of the international community to press both for Namibia's independence and the abolishment of apartheid in South Africa.

He was speaking during a state dinner hosted for him by President Kaunda last night. He is undertaking his first trip to southern Africa since he became chairman of the Organisation of African Unity in July. He said in spite of the prevailing political situation in South Africa, Africa should close it ranks and continue to render support to the struggling people of South Africa and Namibia. He expressed hope that despite South Africa's intransigence and arrogance towards international opinion, Namibians and South Africans will be free.

He said apartheid, like nazism, was being manifested by the acts of murder, torture and oppression of the innocent people in South Africa. It was a challenge to humanity which called for the concerted effort of the international community to eradicate it. On the role played by Zambia in the liberation process was a pride to the entire continent. Zambia, he said has supported the liberation of the whole continent and the liberation process in the region materially and morally. Mr Diouf said he hoped to learn more about the situation in what he described as the complicated southern Africa during his talks with Dr Kaunda today before he flies to Harare, Zimbabwe.

Kaunda Addresses Banquet

AB031748 Dakar PANA in English 1127 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Lusaka, 3 Oct (ZANA/PANA) — President Kaunda of Zambia said Africa must be united and make the OAU strong and effective politically and economically. He said a collective strength would sustain a resolve to overcome any impediments to the viable economic and political stability of the continent. He said the prevailing unhealthy situation in South Africa, precipitated by apartheid, was not only an impediment to development of the region but a source of destabilisation.

He was speaking at a dinner hosted for the visiting Senegalese President and the current OAU Chairman Abdou Diouf at Lusaka's Intercontinental Hotel. President Kaunda said it was unrealistic to talk of peace, development, and stability in southern Africa unless colonialism in Namibia and apartheid in South Africa were firmly removed.

The Zambian leader said President Diouf's visit was timely because he had come at a time when the situation in southern Africa was volatile due to apartheid in South Africa. The system of apartheid denies the majority of South Africans fundamental human rights and this has been a catalyst to the widespread uprising against the South African regime. He said for a long time, African coloured and Indian peoples have suffered under this system. Now they are saying enough is enough, he said. They want a democratic system in which they will be treated as human beings like anybody else and participate in running the affairs of their country. This is what the violence in South Africa is all about. President Kaunda said the panacea to all the turmoil in South Africa was for President Botha to dismantle apartheid, lift the state of emergency, free the African National Congress (ANC) leader, Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners.

He appealed to the international community to exert more pressure on South Africa which should include the diplomatic isolation, severing of all sporting links, and the imposition of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. He dismissed the argument by some people who refuse to support the sanctions on the pretext that they would hurt Africans. I think uppermost in their minds is self interest.

He said that economic sanctions against South Africa will no doubt hurt all countries in the region but the effects will be less painful than the effects of an avalanche that will come from the racial volcano when it explodes.

President Kaunda, however, paid tribute to those governments that supported the economic sanctions. On Namibia, President Kaunda strongly chided South Africa for what he called the racist regimes' arrogance by clinging to Namibia in defiance of the international community. He said South Africa's recalcitrance was demonstrated by the recent installment of the so called interim administration in Namibia in flagrant violation of the United Nations's Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978. South Africa had perpetuated the obnoxious system of apartheid by direct aggression of neighboring states whose only crime was to support and give shelter to South African refugees. He said: We have made it abundantly clear on several occasions that we are not a threat to South Africa military.

Holds Talks With Kaunda

AB031940 Dakar PANA in English 1549 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Lusaka, 3 Oct (ZANA/PANA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf today promised to solve some of the pressing problems confronting the continent before the end of his tenure as current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Mr Diouf said he would not act selfishly but work for African unity and lighten the problems besetting Africa.

The Senegalese leader who arrived in Lusaka yesterday on the first leg of his tour of the Frontline State was speaking before the start of official talks with President Kaunda at State House today. He said his immediate task would be to lighten some of the hardships facing Africa and he would ensure he succeeds before he leaves the OAU chairmanship next year. Despite the small border dividing African countries, unity is vital for the continent's economic take off.

Mr Diouf who left for Zimbabwe later today said his mission had started on a success note in Zambia and praised Dr Kaunda for his outstanding statemanship. He said Dr Kaunda has done a lot for Africa and he is the most active at all OAU heads of state summit meetings where other leaders turn to him for solutions in times of hitches. He said Zambia, under President Kaunda has achieved a lot which leaders of richer countries would not have done.

After the official talks, Mr Diouf, accompanied by party Secretary General Grey Zulu visited President Kaunda's old house in Chilenje and the Freedom Statue along Independence Avenue where he laid a wreath. He later addressed the 20th UNIP [United National Independence Party] National Council meeting in Lusaka.

Diouf Addresses National Council

AB031928 Dakar PANA in English 1544 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Lusaka, 3 Oct. (ZANA/PANA) — Senegalese President Abdou Diouf today called on all African countries to unite to speed up the liberation of Namibia and end apartheid in South Africa. The Senegalese head of state and current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) said African states should pool their resources together to meet the challenges facing the continent.

Mr Diouf made the call when he addressed the 20th UNIP [United National Independence Party] National Council at Mulungushi Hall this afternoon.

He said African countries should continue to maintain their solidarity to meet the challenges facing the continent adding that stability in Africa was being hampered by drought, famine, and the policy of apartheid in South Africa. He said Africa was capable of solving some of her problems like famine by boosting agricultural production.

On the southern African problem, the Senegalese leader said the Frontline States were facing a very powerful regime and need help to defend themselves. The Senegalese president hailed the bilateral relations between his country and Zambia.

He added that he had been charmed by the generosity and the hospitality of the Zambian people. He thanked President Kaunda for nominating his name for the post of OAU chairman in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, last July. President Diouf then invited Dr Kaunda to visit Senegal at a date yet to be fixed.

Earlier, in introducing President Diouf to the delegates, President Kaunda described him as a bridge builder and a lover of mankind, peace, and truth.

Dr Kaunda also introduced the new secretary-general of the OAU, Ide Oumaru of Niger, and the executive secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, Brigadier General Hashim Mbita of Tanzania.

Kaunda Greets Botswana's Masire on National Day

MB301502 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Presidet Kaunda has expressed satisfaction with the cooperation between Zambia and Botswana in trying to solve the social, economic, and political problems in the southern African region.

In a congratulatory message to President Quett Masire of Botswana on that country's national day, Dr Kaunda noted that the cooperation between the two countries has been enhanced by their membership of the SADCC.

Dr Kaunda congratulated President Masire for outstanding statesmanship, noting that the peace and stability the people of Botswana cherish are a result of [words indistinct].

ZIMBABWE

Losonczi Continues Visit; Meets With Banana

Losonczi Addresses Banquet

MB011000 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, says the Pretoria regime has decided to pretend that its neighbors are its enemies in a desperate attempt to divert attention from the political situation in racist South Africa.

Comrade Banana made the remarks when he spoke at a state banquet in honor of the visiting president at the Hungarian People's Republic, Comrade Pal Losonczi, in Harare yesterday. He noted that southern Africa is facing tensions created by South Africa. The president pointed out that the denial of basic human rights to the oppressed black majority has resulted in a true revolutionary climate in that country.

In reply, Comrade Losonczi condemned the Pretoria regime for its acts of naked aggression against its neighbors. The Hungarian leader expressed concern at the growing international tension caused by the arms race.

Further on Banquet Speech

MB011357 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The visiting Hungarian president, Comrade Pal Losonczi, has expressed the hope that the forthcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva will curb the threat posed by the arms race. Comrade Losonczi said this when he spoke at a banquet given in his honor by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, in Harare last night. He said his government will continue to support efforts to preserve global peace and stability.

Comrade Losonczi congratulated ZANU-PF for its landslide victory in the general election and expressed the hope that his visit will be instrumental in promoting cooperation between Zimbabwe and Hungary.

Speaking at the same occasion, Comrade Banana said Zimbabwe's socioeconomic programs are continued and formulated in accordance with the wishes and interests of the masses. He explained that people-oriented programs are being implemented daily, with the full participation of the people. The president said the government could have made better achievements were it not for the problem created by South Africa's destabilization activities.

Losonczi Departs 3 Oct

MB031333 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Zimbabwe and Hungary have agreed to establish a joint intergovernmental commission to work out areas of cooperation.

The Hungarian president, Comrade Pal Losonczi who left today after a 4-day state visit to Zimbabwe told a news conference this morning that the two countries will sign an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the near future. Comrade Losonczi said the two sides talked about possible cooperation in the areas of information, ZIMCOR [Zimbabwe Mining Corporation] manufacturing, health, pharmaceuticals, irrigation, and water projects. The training of experts and the production and processing of agricultural goods were also discussed.

The Hungarian leader said he was impressed by the authority and popularity enjoyed by the present government in Zimbabwe. He also said Hungary is solidly behind SWAPO of Namibia and the ANC, and he expressed solidarity with the Frontline States in their efforts to assist liberation movements in southern Africa.